



LATIN COMPOSITION
PARTS II AND III
BASED ON CICERO

—
D'OOCE

LATIN COMPOSITION

FOR

SECONDARY SCHOOLS

BY

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PARTS II AND III

BASED ON CICERO

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PREFATORY NOTE

The present volume contains Parts II and III of the course in Latin Composition described and outlined in the general preface of Part I. It is likewise the continuation of the author's *Latin Composition to Accompany Greenough, D'Ooge, and Daniell's Second Year Latin*, and references to "Part I" apply to the latter book also.

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PART II

BASED ON CICERO'S MANILIAN LAW
CATILINE I-IV, AND ARCHIAS

THE MANILIAN LAW *

I. RULES FOR AGREEMENT

LESSON I

1. General Forms of Agreement.—Ref. 26.†

2. Noun in Apposition or as Predicate.—Ref. 28.

3. An appositive frequently stands for a relative clause or for a clause of time or cause. Especially common in this construction are official titles and words like *adulēscēns*, *puer*, *senex*, etc., expressing time of life:—

Cicero, { *who*
 since he } *was consul, expelled Catiline from the city.*
 when he

Cicerō cōnsul Catilinam ex urbe ēiēcit.

Cato began to write history when he was an old man.

Catō senex historiam scribere īstituit.

4. When a geographical name used as subject is followed by *urbs*, *oppidum*, *cīvitās*, *flūmen*, or the like in apposition, the verb and other words in agreement in the predicate agree with the appositive rather than with the real subject:—

Athēnae, nōbilissima Graeciae urbs, ā Sullā capta est.

Athens, the most noted city of Greece, was taken by Sulla.

5.

IDIOMS AND PHRASES

<i>tempus amīcōrum temporibus</i>	<i>to devote time to the demands of friends.</i>
<i>trānsmittere.</i>	
<i>optimus quisque.</i>	<i>all the best.</i>
<i>tantum . . . quantum.</i>	<i>as much as.</i>

* Classes reading the Catilinarian Orations first will begin with Lesson XXIV.

† These references are to the Grammatical Summary at the end of the book.

FOR ORAL TRANSLATION—CHAPTER I

6. 1. The orator ¹ was to speak from the Rostra,² ³a place which seemed to him most honorable. 2. When a youth,⁴ the orator devoted all his time to the demands of his friends. 3. This oration was delivered⁵ at Rome,⁶ the most noted city of Italy. 4. He was the first to be declared elected (as) prætor. 5. I perceive, fellow-citizens, that the path of honor is always open to all the best. 6. Cicero, who was a wide-awake man, defended Pompey's cause. 7. I ought to rejoice because such a case has been presented. 8. I will show what almost daily practice in speaking can accomplish. 9. Cicero, when he was prætor, spoke on the military command of Pompey. 10. Pompey did not have as much military authority as he wished.

1. Second periphrastic. 2. *rōstra*, -ōrum, N. 3. See sec. 27, b. 4. *adu-lēscēns*, -entis, M. 5. *habēre*. 6. See Part I sec. 29.

LESSON II

Noun in Apposition or as Predicate—Continued

7. The particle *as* standing before an appositive or predicate noun is not expressed in Latin:—

Cicero as consul saved his fatherland, Cicerō cōsul patriam cōservāvit.

They addressed Cicero as consul, Cicerōnem cōsulem appellā-vērunt.

8.

IDIOMS AND PHRASES

ab bellō discēdere.

to leave, or give up, the contest.

cum . . . tum.

not only . . . but especially.

vectigālia aguntur.

the revenues are at stake.

vectigālia exercēre.

to farm revenues.

FOR ORAL TRANSLATION — CHAPTER 2

9. 1. Mithradates and Tigranes, two very powerful kings, are making war upon our allies. 2. All the allies demand Pompey as commander-in-chief for this war. 3. ¹Since Lu-cullus has given up the contest, another commander must be chosen. 4. Cappadocia, the kingdom of Ariobarzanes, is entirely² in the power of the enemy. 5. The glory of the Roman people was not only great in all other things, but it was especially supreme in the art of war. 6. Pompey ought to be chosen because he is the one man³ who is feared by the enemy. 7. The revenues of the republic,⁴ (which furnish) the embellishments of peace and the sinews for war, are at stake. 8. You should take thought for the property of many citizens. 9. The knights farmed the revenues of Asia. 10. Cicero defended their cause in view of the relationship which he sustained towards them.

1. See Ref. 34. 2. *tōtum* or *tōta?* 3. See Ref. 36. 4. Express by apposition.

LESSON III

10. Agreement of Adjectives. — Ref. 27.

11. When an attributive adjective is used with two or more substantives, it agrees with the nearest, and may be placed *before* or *after* the first substantive or *after* the last:—

Multi filiī et filiae Filiī multi et filiae Filiī et filiae multae	}	<i>many sons and daughters.</i>
--	---	---------------------------------

But not before the last —

Filiī et multae filiae —

for in that case *multae* would be understood as belonging to *filiae* alone.

When especially emphatic the adjective is repeated with each substantive:—

Multī filiī et multae filiae.

12.

IDIOMS AND PHRASES

<i>praeter ceteras gentis.</i>	<i>beyond other nations.</i>
<i>dē aliquō triumphāre.</i>	<i>to triumph (for a victory) over some one.</i>
<i>aliquid alicui dētrahere.</i>	<i>to deprive some one of something.</i>

FOR ORAL TRANSLATION—CHAPTERS 3 AND 4

13. 1. Pompey was of remarkable wisdom and valor.
 2. He waged wars on all lands and seas. 3. Cicero says that the Romans were always eager beyond other nations for praise. 4. That king by a single order massacred all the Romans in all Asia. 5. Since that time he has already reigned twenty-three years. 6. Sulla, when he was proconsul, triumphed (for a victory) over Mithradates. 7. The king is devoting all the time that is left ¹to preparing great fleets and armies. 8. Ambassadors and letters were sent even to Spain. 9. Pompey had more good fortune than Sertorius. 10. I shall so speak about Lucullus that my speech will not deprive him of true praise. 11. Pompey's wisdom and valor were remarkable.

1. ad with the gerundive.

LESSON IV

14.

IDIOMS AND PHRASES

<i>libertatem imminutam neglegere.</i>	<i>to be indifferent to the infringement of liberties.</i>
<i>iūs lēgatiōnis.</i>	<i>the right of ambassadors.</i>

FOR WRITTEN TRANSLATION — CHAPTER 5

N.B. Before writing this exercise, review thoroughly the rules for word-order given in the first four lessons of Part I.

15. ¹Can you not, fellow-citizens, defend the great² reputation of your sovereignty handed down to you by your ancestors, who were not indifferent to the infringement of their liberties, but, when³ the right of ambassadors was violated merely by an (insolent) word, desired to destroy Corinth, the ornament of entire Greece? ⁴How long will you permit this king to go⁵ unpunished, who has slaughtered thousands of our citizens and allies and has punished an ambassador of the Roman people with every kind of torture? Now all the states in all Asia and Greece⁶ cherish this same desire: (namely,) ⁷that you dispatch the one man by whom the attacks of the enemy can be stayed.

1. Question introduced by *nōnne*. 2. Latin, “so great.” 3. Latin “because” or “since.” 4. *quam diū*. 5. Latin “be.” 6. Latin, “wish this same thing.” 7. An appositive clause of purpose, see Ref. 118.

LESSON V

Agreement of Adjectives — *Continued*

16. Latin often uses an adjective agreeing with the subject or object, where our idiom requires an adverb modifying the verb: e.g.

<i>I heard him gladly</i>	or	}	becomes	<i>laetus eum audīvī.</i>
<i>I was glad to hear him</i>				(<i>I, glad, heard him.</i>)

This adverbial use is exemplified especially with —

a. Adjectives of feeling or emotion, as *laetus*, *libēns*, *timidus*, *maestus*, *invītus*, etc.

b. Adjectives of manner or description, as *sciēns*, *īnsciēns*, *prūdēns*, etc.

c. Adjectives of place, time, or number, as *inferior*, *superior*, *summus*, *prīmus*, *ultimus*, *ūnus*, *sōlus*, etc.

17. When a difference in meaning exists between the use of the adverb and the adjective, the Latin always makes the distinction clear, while the English is often ambiguous.*

18.

IDIOMS AND PHRASES

prīmus (-a, -um).

first.

prīmō.

at first, at the beginning.

prīmum.

{ for the first time,

antecellere omnibus terrīs.

{ in the first place.

vectigālibus frūi.

to excel all lands.

to enjoy revenues.

FOR ORAL TRANSLATION—CHAPTER 6

19. 1. The allies were glad to see Pompey (*or saw Pompey gladly*). 2. We are not the first to carry on war for the sake of allies. 3. The revenues of Asia for the first time hardly sufficed for the defense of that province. 4. Asia should be protected from fear of loss, because in revenues she excels all lands. 5. First fear of loss, then loss itself, caused disaster. 6. We are not the first to defend the safety of allies. 7. Our ancestors waged war with the Carthaginians for¹ the same reason. 8. When the forces of the enemy were not far away, they prudently² deserted

* Compare the ambiguity of the English *I read this letter first* with the clearness of the following Latin versions:—

- a. *I read this letter first (I was the first to read this letter), ego prīmus hanc epistulam lēgī.*
- b. *I read this letter first (this is the first letter which I read), hanc prīmam epistulam lēgī.*
- c. *I read this letter first (for the first time), hanc epistulam prīmum lēgī.*
- d. *I read this letter first (then I copied it), hanc epistulam prīmum lēgī (deinde trānscripsi).*
- e. *I read this letter first (at first), hanc epistulam prīmō lēgī.*

the fields. 9. Stock-raising, agriculture, and commerce³ are⁴ of great profit⁵ to a province. 10. If you wish to enjoy greater revenues, you must free the revenue-collectors from the fear of disaster.

1. dē. 2. prūdēns. 3. Latin, "sailing of traders." 4. Two datives.
5. frūctus.

LESSON VI

20. Agreement of Verb with Subject. — Ref. 30, 31.

21. A collective noun, like pars, multitūdō, exercitus, etc., regularly takes a singular verb. The so-called *construction according to sense*, by which a plural verb is used in such cases, is so rare in the best prose that it is better avoided.

22. With two or more singular subjects referring to *persons* the verb is regularly plural, but if the subjects are *things* the verb usually agrees with the nearest subject. This is especially the case when the subjects are words of related meaning constituting a unity of thought:—

Rēgī pīncipātus atque imperium trāditum est, *the chief command and sovereignty were surrendered to the king.*

a. The phrase senātus populusque Rōmānus regularly takes a singular verb, as these subjects taken together form a single unit.

23. IDIOMS AND PHRASES

bona conlocāta habēre.	<i>to have property invested.</i>
alicui cōsulere.	<i>to look out for some one's interests.</i>
aliquem cōsulere.	<i>to ask some one's advice.</i>
māgnī rēfert.	<i>it is of great importance.</i>

FOR ORAL TRANSLATION — CHAPTER 7

24. 1. A great number of the citizens have property invested in that province. 2. First I intend to speak about

the revenue-collectors, whose affairs and fortunes ought to receive your careful attention. 3. The revenue-collectors are honorable and rich; ² a point not to be overlooked by you. 4. You ought to look out for the interests of these active and industrious men in their absence. 5. For, in the first place, this (fact) is of great importance, that the revenues are the sinews of the commonwealth. 6. In the next place, ³ when many lose great fortunes in Asia, payment becomes difficult at Rome. 7. Disaster and loss ⁴ of the citizens cannot be separated from disaster and loss to the state. 8. We ought to remember ⁵ what that same Asia and that same Mithradates taught us at the beginning of the war. 9. The glory of your name and the safety of the allies are involved in this war.

- 1. Latin, "be for a care to you." 2. Latin, "which thing ought not to be, etc." See sec. 27. b. 3. A general condition. See Ref. 43.
- 4. **dētrimentum.** 5. Indir. quest.

LESSON VII

25. Agreement of Pronouns. — Ref. 29, and Part I sec. 41, 42.

26. When a relative has for its antecedent a noun accompanied by an appositive, the relative may agree with either:—

Flūmen Rhēnus { qui or quod } agrum Helvētiōrum ā Germānīs dīvidit.

*The river Rhine which separates the territory of the
Helvetians from the Germans.*

27. The antecedent of a relative is put in the relative clause:—

a. When the relative clause stands first:—

Quae pars cīvitatis calamitātem populō Rōmānō intulerat, ea
prīnceps poenās persolvit, *that part of the state which
had brought disaster upon the Roman people was the first
to pay the penalty.*

b. When the antecedent is in apposition with the main clause or some word in it:—

Gallia quae terra vīnō abundat, Gaul, the land that abounds in wine.

28. IDIOMS AND PHRASES

classem dēprimere. to sink a fleet.

lēgi obtrectāre. to object to a law or measure.

FOR ORAL TRANSLATION — CHAPTER 8

29. 1. Asia, the province which we ¹are to defend, is rich and fertile. 2. Cyzicus, a city of Asia which was very famous, was rescued by the valor of Lucullus. 3. Lucullus and Mithradates were great generals. 4. The persistence and wisdom of Lucullus were² so great that he ¹deserved to be feared. 5. A great fleet,³ which was being hurried to Italy, was sunk by the same general. 6. The town Sinope, in which was a residence of the king, was captured. 7. A town which was called Amisus was thrown open to our legions for the first time. 8. The king, stripped of his ancestral realm, fled as a suppliant to other kings. 9. All the allies and subject states were safe. 10. You who oppose this law have not bestowed as much praise on Lucullus as you ought.

1. Second periphrastic. 2. See sec. 22. 3. Place the rel. clause first.

LESSON VIII

30. IDIOMS AND PHRASES

vīs aurī. a quantity of gold.

ē manibus effugere. to escape.

praeter spem. beyond expectation.

FOR WRITTEN TRANSLATION—CHAPTER 9

31. When Mithradates¹ fled from Pontus, a land which had hitherto been closed to the Roman people, he left behind a very great quantity of gold and silver and all sorts of beautiful things which he had² taken as plunder from all Asia, in order that while the Romans³ were collecting these he might escape to Armenia, which was⁴ the realm of his son-in-law.⁵ After retreating thither, he was assisted beyond his expectation by the resources of many kings and nations who had been aroused by the alarming⁷ report that the Romans had led an army into those regions to plunder a very rich and sacred shrine.

1. See Part I, sec. 18. 2. *dīripere*. 3. Attracted into the subjv. 4. Not attracted, because parenthetic in character. 5. gener. 6. Latin, “whither (*quōd*) when he had betaken himself.” 7. *gravis*, -e.

II. THE SYNTAX OF NOUNS

LESSON IX

The Nominative and Vocative Cases (cf. below)

32. The vocative rarely stands first, but is inserted after the first word or words, preferably after a verb or pronoun of the second person. The interjection *O* is usually omitted :—

Vincere scīs, Hannibal ; victoriā ūtī nescīs, Hannibal, you know how to conquer, but do not know how to use your victory.

33. The Latin equivalent for English *dear* in address (as in *Dear Sir*) is *cārissimus*, or *optimus*, as *optime* or *cārissime Mārce, my dear Marcus !*

34.

IDIOMS AND PHRASES

restat ut dīcam.

it remains for me to speak.

scientia reī mīlitāris.

knowledge of the science of war.

hominēs quī nunc sunt.

the men of our day.

FOR ORAL TRANSLATION — CHAPTER 10

35. 1. It remains for me to speak of choosing a general for this war. 2. Who above all others, fellow-citizens, ought to be placed in control of such important interests¹? 3. You are the only one, Pompey,² in whom are (found) the four qualities¹ of a supreme commander. 4. Great knowledge of the science of war, high character, prestige, and good fortune are especially necessary in this war. 5. Pompey went from school to the army of his father, a distinguished general. 6. Has any one waged more wars than Pompey or fought with the enemy more frequently? 7. The fortune of the state trained him in all kinds of warfare. 8. There is nothing³ pertaining to experience in war⁴ which has escaped the knowledge of this man. 9. By your campaigns, Pompey, you have not only waged wars, but also finished them. 10. ⁵When you were prætor, my dear Marcus, you said that Pompey had surpassed in fame all the men of our day.

1. rēs. 2. See grammar for vocative case of proper nouns in -ius.
3. Latin "placed in." 4. See Ref. 36. 5. See sec. 3.

LESSON X

The Accusative Case

36. Direct Object, Cognate Accusative, Adverbial Accusative, Ref. 18, 19, 20, and Part I sec. 457, 467; Place to which, Ref. 105.

37. A cognate accusative is sometimes found after intransitive verbs which do not otherwise govern the accusative, e.g. *vivere* *vītam*, *currere* *cursum*, *iter īre*. Such an accusative is regularly limited by an adjective or by a genitive:—

Vītam iucundam vīxit, he lived a happy life.

The cognate accusative is much more common in poetry than in prose.

38. The neuter of a pronoun or adjective is often used as adverbial or cognate accusative with verbs which would take a different construction of a substantive ; e.g. *illud glōrior*, *I boast of that*, but *meā victoriā glōrior*, *I boast of my victory*.

39. Transitive compound verbs meaning to *transport* or *lead across* (*trānsducere*, *trācere*, etc.) may take two accusatives or may repeat the preposition before the second accusative; hence,—

40.

IDIOMS AND PHRASES

celeritās in cōnficiendō.	<i>quickness of execution.</i>
ab aliquō victōriam reportāre.	<i>to win a victory over some one.</i>
mare refertum praedōnum.	<i>a sea full of pirates.</i>

FOR ORAL TRANSLATION—CHAPTER II

41. 1. What words¹ are there which any one can find worthy of the virtue of Pompey? 2. Of what do you boast, Cicero? 3. I boast of the virtues of Pompey. 4. His quickness of execution was ²greater than (that) of any other general that I have seen. 5. He performed famous deeds³ and won great victories over his enemies in Italy, Sicily, and Africa. 6. He also lived a good life, a fact⁴ of which all these lands are witnesses. 7. He led our legions across the Alps. 8. Then he crossed the mountains into Spain. 9. At the time of the Servile War aid was sought from him in his absence. 10. What harbor is safe, when all the seas are full of pirates? 11. Who would have thought that a single general could finish such a war in one year? 12. Fellow-citizens, ⁵how many islands have you protected with your fleets during these years?

1. Latin, "speech." 2. Follow the idiom of the text. 3. *facinus*, -*oris*, N. 4. *rēs*. Latin, "of which fact." Why? 5. Two datives, as in the text.

LESSON XI

The Accusative Case — *Continued*

42. Two Accusatives: Direct Object and Predicate Accusative, Ref. 24, Accusative of the Person and of the Thing, Ref. 25; Time and Space, Ref. 138, 21; Greek Accusative or Accusative of Specification.

43. Two accusatives of the same person or thing (direct object and predicate accusative) are used especially after —

<i>appellāre, to name, call.</i>	<i>dīcere, to appoint, name, call.</i>
<i>creāre, to elect.</i>	<i>facere, to make.</i>
<i>reddere, to render</i> (2d acc. an adjective).	

For the passive of *reddere*, use *fieri*.

44. Two accusatives, one of the person and the other of the thing, are commonly found only after *docēre, to teach*, and *cēlāre, to conceal*. Other verbs of this class usually take the ablative with *ab*, *ex*, or *dē* instead of a second accusative. The proper construction in each case is best learned from the lexicon.

45. The Greek Accusative or Accusative of Specification is rare in the best prose. Its place is taken by the ablative.

46. IDIOMS AND PHRASES

<i>senātūs populūsque Rōmānūs.</i>	<i>the senate and the Roman people.</i>
<i>bellūm apparāre.</i>	<i>to prepare for war.</i>

FOR ORAL TRANSLATION — CHAPTER 12

47. 1. Formerly the protection of the sovereign power rendered the fortunes of the allies safe. 2. Shall I complain that Cnidos and Colophon have been captured? 3. You can see the enemy's fleet before the mouth of the Tiber.
4. Cicero calls the disaster at Ostia a disgrace to the republic. 5. If ¹the senate and the Roman people should elect Pompey commander-in-chief, he would soon crush the pirates.
6. Sicily and Africa have for many years been called the

life and breath of the republic. 7. Are you unaware that these lands are in the power of the pirates? 8. Pompey sailed with such speed that the pirates were unable to conceal themselves from him. 9. ²He made this boast, that in forty-nine days all the pirates were either killed or captured. 10. A fleet of the enemy before the mouth of the Tiber showed³ the Romans the danger of the republic. 11. Pompey prepared for war at the close of winter.

1. Cf. sec. 22. *a.* 2. Latin, "he boasted this." Cf. sec. 38.
3. Latin, "taught."

LESSON XII

48. Review the Rules of Syntax, Lessons I–XI.

49. Review the following idioms and phrases:—

ab aliquō victoriā reportāre.	magnī rēfert.
ab bellō discēdere.	mare refertum praedōnum.
alicui cōnsulere.	optimus quisque.
aliquem cōnsulere.	praeter cēterās gentīs.
aliquid alicui dētrahere.	prīmus — prīmō — prīmū.
antecellere omnibus terrīs.	restat ut dīcam.
bellum apparāre.	scientia reī militāris.
bona conlocāta habēre.	senātus populusque Rōmānus.
celeritās in cōnficiendō.	sub iugum mittere.
classem dēprimere.	tantum . . . quantum.
cum . . . tum.	tempus amīcōrum temporibus trānsmittere.
dē aliquō triumphāre.	vectīgālia aguntur.
hominēs quī nunc sunt.	vectīgālia exercēre.
iūs lēgātiōnis.	vectīgālibus fruī.
lēgi obtrectāre.	
libertātem imminūtam neglegere.	

FOR WRITTEN TRANSLATION — CHAPTER 13

50. Pompey so excels other generals that we do not wonder that the peoples¹ of Asia among whom he ²is passing

the winter call him divine. For it must be confessed that, in comparison with others, his good qualities are conspicuous, and that he restrains not only himself but his army as well. Recall what great disasters the avarice of commanders and of armies has brought upon the state. Money taken from the treasury for the conduct of the war has been left in Rome at interest, and the winter quarters of our legions during these years have destroyed more cities than the arms of the enemy. But this man's army has harmed no peaceful citizen, neither has it compelled any one to contribute money.

1. *nātiō, -ōnis*, f. 2. This is in a parenthetical clause not essential to the thought. Will the verb be in the indic. or in the subjv.? Cf. Ref. 127.

LESSON XIII

The Dative Case

51. General Rule for the Dative, Ref. 44; Indirect Object, Ref. 48, Part I sec. 424-426; with Special Verbs, Ref. 49, Part I sec. 431; with Passive Intransitive Verbs, Ref. 50; with Compounds, Ref. 47, Part I sec. 438.

52. The commoner intransitive verbs taking the dative are—

<i>cēdō, yield.</i>	<i>minor, threaten.</i>
<i>cōfidō, trust.</i>	<i>noceō, injure.</i>
<i>crēdō, believe.</i>	<i>nūbō, marry.</i>
<i>diffidō, distrust.</i>	<i>parcō, spare.</i>
<i>faveō, favor.</i>	<i>pāreō, obey.</i>
<i>īgnōscō, pardon.</i>	<i>persuādeō, persuade.</i>
<i>imperō, order.</i>	<i>placeō, please.</i>
<i>invideō, envy.</i>	<i>resistō, resist.</i>
<i>īrāscor, be angry with.</i>	<i>serviō, serve.</i>
<i>medeor, heal.</i>	<i>studeō, be eager for.</i>

53. The constructions after verbs (transitive and intransitive) compounded with prepositions are various and depend upon usage or the caprice of the language, rather than upon any clear grammatical distinction. Sometimes the same verb will govern the

dative or the accusative or take the accusative with a preposition with no apparent difference in meaning ; for example,—

to swim to the ships, adnāre $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{nāvīs.} \\ \text{ad nāvīs.} \\ \text{nāvibus.} \end{array} \right.$

The following practical suggestions are helpful : —

a. The compounds of sum — dēsum, obsum, praesum, prōsum, subsum, supersum — always take the dative.

b. Compounds expressing motion may take the dative when the motion is *figurative*. When the motion is *literal*, a preposition follows with its regular case, the preposition used being in most cases the same as that with which the verb is compounded : —

Fear fell upon the army (figurative motion), terror exercitū incidit.

He fell into the water (literal motion), in aquam incidit.

c. In cases of doubt consult the lexicon for the usage of the best writers.

54. Note carefully the two constructions tibi librum dōnō, *I give you a book*, and tē librō dōnō, *I present you with a book*; urbī moenia circumdō, *I build walls around the city*, and urbem moenibus circumdō, *I surround the city with walls*.

55.

IDIOMS AND PHRASES

nōbīs persuādet.

he persuades us.

nōbīs persuādētur.

we are persuaded.

cōpia dicendī.

fluency in speaking.

difficile dictū.

difficult to say.

FOR ORAL TRANSLATION—CHAPTER 14

56. 1. ¹We are convinced that Pompey was of great self-control in all matters. 2. He was able to resist the temptations² that were wont to delay others. 3. ³We all know that ⁴love of pleasure did not call him from his determined course. 4. Conquering generals used to present their friends

at Rome with Greek statues (*write in two ways*). 5. I do not doubt that all look at Pompey as if (he were) some one sent down from heaven. 6. Formerly, believe me, the magistrates were of such self-control that foreign nations preferred to serve the Roman people rather than rule over others. 7. Pompey lacked⁵ neither dignity nor fluency in speaking. 8. It is difficult to say whether he excels the leading men more in dignity, or the lowest in affability. 9. Bring light to those nations, Pompey, that they may see the splendor of our power.

1. Perfect of *persuādeō*, the thought being *we have been persuaded* (and hence are convinced). 2. Latin, "things." 3. *inter omnīs cōnstat*, with acc. and infin. 4. Translate "love of pleasure" by one word. 5. *dēsum*. In Latin the subject is "neither dignity nor fluency."

LESSON XIV

The Dative Case — *Continued*

57. The Dative of Possession, Ref. 51; Agent, Ref. 46; Reference or Interest, Ref. 53.

58. In Latin there are four ways of expressing possession:—

- a. Patris est domus, the house is father's.*
- b. Mea est domus, the house is mine.*

The genitive is used (as in *a*) to answer the question *whose is it?* A possessive pronoun is used (as in *b*) for the genitive of a personal pronoun.

- c. Patri est domus,*
- d. Pater domum habet,* } *father has a house.*

These answer the question *what has he?*

59. The possession of mental, moral, or physical characteristics is best expressed by the verb *sum* followed by the ablative with *in* or by the ablative or genitive of description:—

- | | |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| <i>Father has great talent,</i> | } <i>in patre est māgnū ingenium.</i> |
| | } <i>pater est māgnō ingeniō.</i> |
| | } <i>pater est māgnī ingeniī.</i> |

60.

IDIOMS AND PHRASES

nēmini dubium est.	<i>no one doubts.</i>
orbis terrae, or orbis terrārum.	<i>the earth.</i>
vehementer pertinēre ad.	<i>to have much to do with, to appertain closely to.</i>

FOR ORAL TRANSLATION — CHAPTER 15

61. 1. Surely no one doubts that that commander has the highest prestige. 2. ¹As you think about his exploits, it must be acknowledged that no one on earth ever had a more illustrious name. 3. It has much to do with the conduct of a war what opinion the enemy have of the general. 4. The Forum was crowded on the day that he was appointed commander over the maritime war. 5. If the Roman people had not ²demanded him as commander, ³such a sudden fall in the price of grain would not have followed. 6. The allies feared because the province did not have a sufficiently strong garrison. 7. Whose arrival checked Mithradates and Tigranes, (who were) threatening Asia with great forces? Pompey's. 8. The Romans suffered a defeat in the kingdom (of) Pontus, which⁴ belonged to Mithradates. 9. We must preserve the allies and tributaries. 10. Is any one ignorant of what Pompey's name and fame will accomplish?

1. The dative of reference expressed by the dative plural of the present participle.
2. Latin, "demanded him *for itself*," dat. of ref.
3. Follow the text.
4. Cf. sec. 26.

LESSON XV

The Dative Case — *Continued*

62. The Dative of Purpose or End, Ref. 52 ; with Adjectives, Ref. 45.

63. In the dative of purpose, or end for which, observe,—

a. That the *end for which* is expressed by an abstract noun in the *singular*, never in the plural :—

Arma erant pueris dōnō (not *dōnīs*), *the arms were (for) gifts to the boys.*

b. That this noun is never modified by an adjective, excepting one expressing degree like *māgnus*, *maximus*, *minor*, etc. :—

Haec rēs mihi māgnae cūrae est, *this matter is a great anxiety to me.*

c. That this noun is never modified by a genitive.

Therefore, do not translate *the laws are for the benefit of all the citizens* by *lēgēs ūtilitātī omnium cīvium sunt*, but rather *lēgēs ūtilitātī omnibus cīvibus sunt*.

64. Adjectives ordinarily followed by the dative occasionally take other constructions, especially the accusative with *ad* or *in*. *Propior* and *proximus* may take the accusative without a preposition.

65. IDIOMS AND PHRASES

reliquum est ut dīcāmus (cf. also sec. 34). *it remains for us to say.*

<i>rēs bene gerere.</i>	<i>to conduct affairs successfully.</i>
<i>domi militiaeque.</i>	<i>at home and in the field.</i>
<i>hōc tantum bonī.</i>	<i>this great blessing.</i>

FOR ORAL TRANSLATION — CHAPTER 16

66. 1. Crete is an island near to Greece. 2. Pompey's prestige was of great advantage to the Romans. 3. Did not all the states of Crete wish to surrender to him? 4. It was annoying to those that envied¹ Pompey² that an ambassador

was sent to him. 5. You can estimate, fellow-citizens, how much influence this prestige has. 6. It remains for us to say a few words about good fortune. 7. We ought to speak about good fortune with ⁸fear and trembling. 8. Scipio, Marius, and the other great commanders ⁴had not only valor but also good fortune. 9. For the successful conduct of great affairs there was no one like Pompey. 10. At home and in the field, on land and sea, all things seemed to follow his wishes. 11. No one has ever ventured to ask so much for himself or for the commonwealth. 12. The gods have bestowed on us this great blessing.

1. Cf. sec. 52. 2. A quod-clause with the indic. 3. Translate by one word. 4. Cf. sec. 59.

LESSON XVI

67.

IDIOMS AND PHRASES

amāns patriae or reī pūblicae.	<i>patriotic.</i>
plūrimum in rē pūblicā valēre.	<i>to have very great influence in public affairs.</i>
grātissimum populō esse.	<i>to be very popular.</i>
facultās dīcendī.	<i>eloquence.</i>

FOR WRITTEN TRANSLATION—CHAPTER 17

68. Although Cicero was persuaded that this great and dangerous war should be intrusted to Pompey, yet Catulus and Hortensius, very distinguished and patriotic men who had very great influence in public affairs, differed with that opinion. They conceded that Pompey alone ¹possessed all the highest qualities, but declared that ²too much power ought not to be given to one man; and Hortensius especially, who was very popular and, as³ an orator, excelled in eloquence all the Romans ⁴except Cicero, spoke at length against that measure. But ⁵even they had to confess that

the Romans⁶ would not have retained the sovereignty of the world, had Pompey not been appointed commander against the pirates.

- 1. Cf. sec. 59.
- 2. Latin, "that all things ought not, etc."
- 3. *ut.*
- 4. Express by abl. abs., "Cicero being excepted (excipere)."
- 5. *ipse.*
- 6. As *teneō* has no future infinitive we must use *futūrum fuisse ut* with the subjv.

LESSON XVII

The Genitive Case

69. General Rules for the Genitive, Ref. 56, Part I sec. 404; Possessive Genitive, Ref. 62; Genitive of Material, Ref. 59; Genitive of Quality, Ref. 64; Subjective Genitive, Ref. 65; Objective Genitive, Ref. 60; Partitive Genitive, Ref. 61.

70. A preposition with its object often takes the place of an objective genitive, especially when the governing noun is modified by a possessive pronoun or by a genitive, hence—*my love for you, meus in tē amor* rather than *meus tuī amor*; *the consul's services to the country, cōnsulis in patriam beneficia* rather than *cōnsulis patriae beneficia*.

71. The subjective genitive of the personal pronouns (*meī, tuī, sūi, nostrī, vestrī*) is not used. Instead of these we should use the corresponding possessives. For example, *a friend of mine* should never be rendered *amicus meī*, but *amicus meus*.

72. With reference to the genitive and the ablative of quality or description the following statements may be made:—

a. Designations of *measure, number, time, weight, space, age,* and *rank* are regularly in the genitive:—

Fossa pedum trium, a ditch of three feet.

Puer decem annōrum, a boy of ten years.

b. Descriptions of the body and personal appearance are regularly in the ablative:—

Homō humili statūrā, a man of small stature.

c. Qualities that lack permanence are expressed by the ablative. This applies especially to the description of passing emotions and feelings:—

Bonō animō est, he is of good courage.

d. Permanent and essential qualities may be expressed by either the genitive or the ablative:—

Catō singulārī prūdentīā (or singulāris prūdentiae) erat, Cato was of remarkable sagacity.

Finally, it should be noted that neither the genitive nor the ablative may stand without an attributive adjective of degree like *māgnus, parvus, summus*, etc.

73. The partitive genitive denotes the *whole* of which a *part* is taken. Hence it is obvious that if not merely a part but the whole is taken there can be no partitive genitive. While then we say *māgna pars hōrum, a great part of these*, using the partitive genitive, we cannot say *omnēs hōrum* for *ALL of these*, but rather *omnēs hī*.

74. It is important to remember that the partitive genitive is not usual after cardinal numerals or *quīdam*, but that *ex* or *dē* with the ablative is used instead.

75.

IDIOMS AND PHRASES

Pompēiō duce.

under the leadership of Pompey.

amor in patriam.

love of country.

pudet mē.

I am ashamed.

FOR ORAL TRANSLATION—CHAPTER 18

76. 1. Both Catulus and Hortensius were very patriotic.
2. How much authority do you think should be given to one (man)? 3. Under the leadership of Pompey, we shall again¹ adorn this place with the spoils of fleets. 4. Pompey's love of country and knowledge of war were extraordinary. 5. Cicerō's friendship for Pompey ²led him to say

that the latter possessed ⁸all the noblest qualities. 6. Was Gabinius a friend of yours? 7. Of all these states the Carthaginians were the most powerful on the sea. 8. What island is so small that it does not defend some part of its coast region? 9. At the time when our ancestors were conquering Antiochus, they were not ashamed to ascend to this place. 10. Was the island Delos of great size? 11. ⁴By no means. Of all the islands lying⁵ in the Ægean Sea it was almost⁶ the smallest. 12. For several years the Romans had not been a match for the pirates.

1. *rūrsus*. 2. *addūcere* with *ut* and the subjv. 3. Latin, "all things in the highest degree." 4. *minimē*. 5. Latin, "placed." 6. *prope*.

LESSON XVIII

The Genitive Case — *Continued*

77. The Predicate Genitive, Ref. 63; The Genitive with Adjectives, Ref. 57; The Genitive with Verbs of Remembering and Forgetting, Ref. 70.

78. Note the two possible ways of rendering expressions like the following:—

It is foolish, est stultum or est stulti.

It is folly, est stultitia or est stultitiae.

N.B. *Of these forms of expression the predicate genitive is the more common, and is the only form admissible with adjectives of the third declension. Hence—*

It is wise, est sapientis, never est sapiēns.

79. Among the more common adjectives with the genitive are—

<i>cupidus,</i>	<i>} desirous.</i>
<i>avidus,</i>	
<i>cōscius,</i>	<i>conscious.</i>
<i>ignārus,</i>	<i>ignorant.</i>
<i>peritus,</i>	<i>skilled.</i>

<i>imperītus,</i>	<i>unskilled.</i>
<i>memor,</i>	<i>mindful.</i>
<i>immemor,</i>	<i>unmindful.</i>
<i>particeps,</i>	<i>sharing in.</i>
<i>expers,</i>	<i>without a share in.</i>

plēnus, full.
inops, destitute.
egēns, in want of.
potēns, ruling, controlling.

impotēns, weak.
similis, like.
dissimilis, unlike.

80. There are many exceptions to the rule that verbs of remembering and forgetting take the genitive. Note the following:—

- a. Neuter pronouns and adjectives after such verbs are always in the accusative.
- b. After recordor the *thing* remembered is in the accusative, the *person* in the ablative with *dē*.

81.

IDIOMS AND PHRASES

<i>ars dīcendī.</i>	<i>the art of speaking.</i>
<i>auctōritātī obtemperāre.</i>	<i>to submit to authority.</i>
<i>terrā marīque.</i>	<i>on land and sea.</i>
<i>rēs gestae.</i>	<i>exploits.</i>

FOR ORAL TRANSLATION—CHAPTER 19

82. 1. No one was more skilled in the art of speaking than Hortensius. 2. Do you recall the things which he said? 3. Gabinius was desirous of appointing Pompey commander-in-chief. 4. The Roman people did not think it wise to submit to his authority. 5. We seem at last to be ruling over all peoples and tribes on land and sea. 6. Pompey did not forget Gabinius. 7. He asked that Gabinius serve as his lieutenant. 8. He thought that Gabinius ought to share in the glory of the general. 9. ¹Certain ones ²said that Gabinius could not be lieutenant the next year after he had been tribune. 10. I hope that the senate will be mindful of Pompey's exploits. 11. I ought not to be without a share in this war which ³belongs to me by peculiar right. 12. Nothing but a veto will prevent Cicero from defending the rights⁴ of the people.

1. *quidam.* 2. *said . . . not, negāre.* 3. Cf. sec. 58. 4. Sing. in Latin.

LESSON XIX

The Genitive Case—Continued

83. The Genitive with Verbs of Feeling, Ref. 66; with *rēfert* and *interest*, Ref. 67; with Verbs of Judicial Action, Ref. 68; with Verbs of Plenty and Want, Ref. 69.

84. The neuter of a pronoun with *miseret*, *paenitet*, etc., is not in the genitive, but in the nominative as subject.

Hōc pudet mē, I am ashamed of this (lit. *this shames me*).

85. The genitive with *rēfert* seems best explained as dependent on some form of *rēs* bound up in the verb. On that theory *rēfert Caesaris* is perhaps equivalent to *rem fert Caesaris*. The ablative singular feminine of the possessive (*meā*, *tuā*, *suā*, etc.), used instead of the genitive of the personal pronouns, seems to have agreed originally with the form of *rēs* in the verb. The construction after *interest* follows that of *rēfert* because of the similarity in meaning of the two verbs.

86. With verbs of judicial action the penalty is usually in the ablative, less frequently in the genitive. We may, therefore, say either *capite* or *capitis damnāre*, *to condemn to death*. Beware of using *morte*, *mortis*, in this sense.

87. Most verbs of plenty and want take the ablative. Only *indigēō*, *want*, prefers the genitive.

88.

IDIOMS AND PHRASES

<i>alicūius interesse vidērī.</i>	<i>to seem to concern some one.</i>
<i>sī quid Pompeīō factum erit.</i>	<i>if anything happens to Pompey.</i>
<i>quid novī.</i>	<i>something new, anything new.</i>
<i>quō minus . . . hōc magis.</i>	<i>the less . . . the more.</i>

FOR ORAL TRANSLATION — CHAPTER 20

- 89.** 1. It seemed to concern Catulus greatly ¹that all things should not be placed in (the hands of) Pompey alone.
 2. If anything happens to Pompey, the citizens will remember the wisdom and incorruptibility of Catulus. 3. The orator

was very desirous of ²expressing his sentiments concerning the opinion of Catulus. 4. The citizens were never weary³ of bestowing on him their richest favors. 5. If you should do anything new, you would be accused of treason.⁵ 6. Catulus was such a man that he lacked neither wisdom nor valor. 7. The less certain human life is, the more the commonwealth ought to derive benefit from the lives⁶ of its greatest men. 8. In war ⁷it is the part of wisdom to follow expediency. 9. Recall⁸ our two greatest wars. 10. Were they not brought to a close by a single commander-in-chief? 11. It remains to speak of the two cities which at one time threatened the Roman supremacy. 12. It seemed to concern you and your fathers greatly that Marius should be appointed general.

1. Infinitive clause. 2. Latin, "speaking." 3. taedet. 4. Cf. text, § 51. 5. prōditiō, -ōnis, F. 6. Latin, "life." The plural, vītae, would mean *biographies*. 7. Latin, "it is wise." Cf. sec. 78. 8. Cf. sec. 80. b.

LESSON XX

90. Review the Rules of Syntax, Lessons XIII—XIX.

91. Review the following idioms and phrases:—

alicūius interesse vidērī.	nōbīs persuādētūr.
amāns patriae or reī pūblicae.	orbis terrae or orbis terrārum.
amor in patriam.	plūrimum in rē pūblicā valēre.
ars dīcendī.	Pompēiō duce.
auctōritatī obtemperāre.	pudet mē.
cōpia dīcendī.	quid novī.
difficile dictū.	quō minus . . . hōc magis.
domī militiaeque.	reliquum est ut dīcāmus.
facultās dīcendī.	rēs bene gerere.
grātissimum populō esse.	rēs gestae.
hōc tantum bonī.	sī quid Pompēiō factum erit.
nēminī dubium est.	terrā marīque.
nōbīs persuādet.	vehementer pertinēre ad.

FOR WRITTEN TRANSLATION — CHAPTER 21

92. ¹It is said that Q. Catulus said that it greatly concerned the state that in Pompey's case ²no new precedent be established; but he seems to have forgotten the many ³new and important precedents which had already been established in the case of this man with his own hearty approval and ⁴that of other influential men of the same rank. ⁵For when a mere youth and of an age much below the senatorial grade, ⁶military authority and an army ⁷were entrusted to him. And though there were some in the senate who said that a ⁸man who had held no office ought not to be sent as proconsul, he was sent and finally was made consul before he could legally have held any other office.

1. Latin, "Q. Catulus is said, etc." The Latin prefers the personal to the impersonal construction. 2. Latin, "nothing new." 3. Latin, "so great and so new." 4. The redundant "that" in the phrase "that of" is not expressed in Latin. 5. Latin, "for to him a mere youth." 6. "Military authority," one word in Latin. 7. Cf. sec. 22. 8. I.e. *homō privātus*.

LESSON XXI

The Ablative Case

93. General Consideration, Ref. 1; The Ablative of Separation, Ref. 14; Source, Origin, Material, Ref. 15; Degree of Difference, Ref. 7; Comparison, Ref. 6; Time, Ref. 139.

94. The presence or absence of a preposition with the ablative of separation seems to be determined by arbitrary usage rather than by any obvious principle of language. In general, however, it may be said that literal and local separation requires the preposition, but that where the separation is figurative the preposition may be omitted; and, further, that if the ablative denotes persons a preposition is always used.

95. It should not be forgotten that some verbs, compounds of *ab*, *dē*, or *ex*, take the dative (especially of a person) instead of the ablative of separation.

96. Verbs of plenty and want usually take the ablative (cf. sec. 87). With verbs of plenty the ablative may be classified as means, with verbs of want as separation. The commoner verbs of plenty and want are—

<i>abundāre,</i>	} <i>abound in.</i>	<i>privāre,</i>
<i>redundāre;</i>		<i>spoliāre,</i>
<i>complēre,</i>	} <i>fill with.</i>	<i>exuere,</i>
<i>explēre,</i>		<i>carēre, lack.</i>
<i>implēre,</i>	} <i>need.</i>	<i>vacāre, be without.</i>
<i>egēre,</i>		
<i>indigēre,</i>		

97. The ablative of degree of difference is especially common after the adverbs *ante*, *post*, *infrā*, *suprā*, and is often expressed by the neuter ablatives *multō*, *paulō*, *nihilō*, *tantō*, *quantō*, *eō*, *hōc*, *quōd*.

98. The ablative after comparatives without *quam* comes under the head of the ablative of separation. Such a sentence as *nihil est melius virtūte* means literally, *from virtue* (as a standard) *nothing is better*. The construction is admissible only when the first of the objects compared is in the nominative or accusative.

a. A relative standing after a comparative is always in the ablative: *quam* is never used. Hence:—

Reason, than which nothing is more godlike, ratiō, quā nihil est dīvīnius.

Never *ratiō, quam quae nihil*, etc.

99. Latin uses the ablative of time in many expressions which according to our idiom seem locative; for example—

In the Punic war, bellō Pūnicō.

At the Roman games, lūdīs Rōmānīs.

100.

IDIOMS AND PHRASES

<i>reī pūblicae parum cōsulere.</i>	<i>to have too little regard for the welfare of the state.</i>
<i>in rē pūblicā plūs vidēre.</i>	<i>to have more political insight.</i>
<i>nihil aliud nisi dē hoste cōgitāre.</i>	<i>to think of nothing but the enemy.</i>

FOR ORAL TRANSLATION—CHAPTER 22

101. 1. These men have too little regard for the welfare of the state. 2. The more political insight they have, the less they will oppose your plans. 3. You chose the only one who could set the hearts¹ of the citizens free from anxiety.² 4. At the time of the war with the pirates Italy was in need of grain. 5. The expressed opinion of the whole Roman people must be obeyed. 6. ³Those leaders will not be ashamed to confess this. 7. The cities of Asia abounded in wealth.⁴ 8. They were stripped of their most precious possessions. 9. Those whom we send with military authority make war upon the rich cities of the allies. 10. If our generals thought of nothing but the enemy, we should not⁵ be hated by our allies. 11. Do you know⁶ how much smaller Cilicia is than Asia? 12. It is not hard to say. 13. Who was general in the Mithradatic war? 14. They see that Pompey is of remarkable virtue. 15. He will abstain⁷ from wanton deeds and injuries.

1. Latin, "minds." 2. *sollicitūdō*, -inis, f. 3. Cf. Ref. 66. 4. *dīvitiae*, -ārum, f. 5. Latin, "be in hatred among." 6. I.e. "by how much." 7. *abstinēre*.

LESSON XXII

The Ablative Case — *Continued*

102. The Ablative of Agent, Ref. 4; Means, Ref. 10; with *ūtor*, *fruor*, etc., Ref. 17; with *opus* and *ūsus*, Ref. 11; of Accompaniment, Ref. 3; Place, Ref. 101, 102.

103. The person *by* whom something is done as the agent is expressed by *ā*, *ab*, with the ablative.

The person *through* whom something is done as the instrument is expressed by *per* with the accusative.

Caesar was informed by Labienus (agent) through messengers (instrument), Caesar certior factus est ā Labiēnō per nūntiōs.

104. The ablative without a preposition to denote *the way by which* is of frequent occurrence in words like *via*, *iter*, *porta*, *flūmen*, *mare*, etc., and comes under the general head of means or instrument.

They set out by the Appian Way, Appiā viā profectī sunt.

105. The usual construction with *opus est* is impersonal, the thing needed being in the ablative and the person needing it in the dative:—

Librīs mihi opus est, I need books.

But when the thing needed is expressed by a neuter pronoun or adjective the personal construction must be used:—

Multa nōbīs opus sunt, we need many things (lit. many things are necessary to us).

Note that *opus* and *ūsus* are never declined in this construction. *Ūsus* is much rarer than *opus*.

106. The rule that the ablative of accompaniment may omit *cum* in military expressions should be used with caution. Such omission is allowable only when the noun is modified by an adjective other than a numeral. We may therefore write *māgnīs cōpiīs profectus*

est, he set out with great forces, without cum; but must not omit it from cum tribus legiōnibus profectus est, he set out with three legions.

107.

IDIOMS AND PHRASES

turpitūdine adfici.

to be disgraced.

perītus bellōrum.

skilled in wars.

nōbili locō nāscī.

to be born in high station.

FOR ORAL TRANSLATION — CHAPTER 23

108. 1. Pompey was the only man who could keep ¹his hands from the money of the allies. 2. The allies rejoiced that Pompey with his army had come into their cities. 3. The Roman people need a man like Pompey in the provinces. 4. ²To go to Asia ³one must sail over the sea. 5. The men at home were of such avarice that they used the public funds themselves. 6. The larger fleets we have, the more we are disgraced. 7. They ⁴hesitate to place all things in his hands. 8. They act⁵ as if they were ignorant of our losses. 9. Servilius, than whom no one was more experienced in all kinds of war, ⁶spoke as follows. 10. He said that the state ⁷ought to have the benefit of Pompey's self-control and valor. 11. The Manilian law, by which the safety of⁸ all nations was established,⁹ was upheld by Cicero. 12. In choosing a general for this war there is need of the greatest wisdom. 13. Many of those that disagreed with¹⁰ the opinions of Catulus were born in high station.

1. Latin, "himself." 2. Not infin. 3. Latin, "it must be sailed." 4. For constructions after *dubitare* see Part I sec. 167. 5. *sē gerere*. 6. Latin, "said these (things)." 7. Latin, "ought to enjoy." Cf. text § 59. 8. Latin, "for." 9. *cōstituere*. 10. *ā*.

LESSON XXIII

The Ablative Case — *Continued*

109. The Ablative of Price, Ref. 12; Manner, Ref. 9; Quality or Characteristic, Ref. 13; Cause, Ref. 5; with *dignus* and *indignus*, Ref. 8; Specification, Ref. 16. See also Part I sec. 499.

110. Distinguish carefully between the construction used after verbs and expressions of estimation and value (*aestimāre*, *facere*, *dūcere*, *habēre*, etc.) and that used after verbs of buying and selling. The former take the *genitive*, the latter the *ablative*:—

Voluptātem virtūs minimī facit, virtue considers pleasure of the very least account.

Victōria multō sanguine stetit, the victory cost much blood.

N.B. The only important exception to this rule is that the four genitives *tantī*, *quantī*, *plūris*, *minōris*, are used after verbs of buying and selling to express relative value.

111. English *with* is by no means always translatable by the Latin *cum*. *Cum* is used only with the ablative of accompaniment and the ablative of manner, and not always with them (cf. sec. 106 and 112).

112. Note the four ways of expressing manner:—

1. *Celeriter currit* (adverb).
2. *Cum celeritāte currit* (ablative with *cum*).
3. *Summā celeritāte currit* (ablative with an adjective).
4. *Cum summā celeritāte currit* (ablative with an adjective and *cum*).

113. To express emphatic cause the Latin uses, instead of the bare ablative, the prepositions *ob* or *propter* with the accusative, *ex*, *dē*, or *ab* with the ablative; or *causā* or *grātiā* with a preceding genitive.

114.

IDIOMS AND PHRASES

<i>ad hanc rem cōficiendam.</i>	<i>for the accomplishment of this purpose.</i>
<i>quidquid est in mē ingeni.</i>	<i>whatever talent I have.</i>
<i>tantum abest ut.</i>	<i>so far is it from the truth that..</i>
<i>quid est quod.</i>	<i>why is it that.</i>

FOR ORAL TRANSLATION — CHAPTER 24

115. 1. Evidently¹ Cicero did not consider the arguments² of Hortensius of much (value). 2. For the accomplishment of this purpose I urge you not to fear the threats of any one. 3. The Mithradatic wars cost the Romans much blood and treasure. 4. At whose request are you doing this? 5. Do you calculate to win the friendship of Pompey through this case³? 6. Whatever talent I have, I willingly⁴ offer to you. 7. So far is it from the truth that I am seeking to shun dangers, that I have⁵ brought on myself the hostility of many. 8. Clothed with this authority as prætor, I ought to prefer the safety of the provinces to my own advantage.⁶ 9. Since such a great multitude is present with such enthusiasm, why is it that we hesitate? 10. I call to witness all the gods that preside over this place. 11. ⁷Don't think that I undertook this case because of some advantage to myself. 12. Manilius defended his bill with great courage and perseverance.

1. *apertē*. 2. *sententia*, -ae, f. 3. *causa*, -ae, f. 4. Ablative of manner. *Voluntās* is peculiar in that it usually stands without *cum* or an adjective to express manner. 5. *suscipere*. 6. Plural in Latin. 7. See Part I sec. 99.

CATILINE I

III. THE SYNTAX OF VERBS

LESSON XXIV

Questions

116. Direct Questions, Ref. 119; Indirect Questions, Ref. 120, Part I sec. 217-219; Rhetorical Questions, Ref. 121, Part I sec. 90.

117. Common interrogatives are—

quis (substantive), *who?*

quid (substantive), *what?*

qui, quae, quod (adjective), *what? of what sort? what kind of?*

quō (of direction), *whither?*

ubi (of place), *where?*

quandō (of time), *when?*

quōmodo or quō modō (of manner), *in what way? how?*

118. Moods in questions:

Direct questions are in the Indicative.
Indirect questions are in the Subjunctive.
Rhetorical questions are usually in the Subjunctive, less often in the Indicative.

119. When the object of a verb of saying or mental action is the antecedent of a relative pronoun, the Latin usually incorporates the antecedent into the relative clause and changes the relative clause into an indirect question. Hence the English *you see the speed with which this was done* becomes in Latin *quā celeritāte haec sint gesta vidētis*, i.e. *you see with what speed this was done*.

120.

IDIOMS AND PHRASES

<i>proximā nocte.</i>	<i>last night.</i>
<i>superiōre nocte.</i>	<i>night before last.</i>
<i>ūnus quisque nostrum.</i>	<i>every single one of us.</i>
<i>novīs rēbus studēre.</i>	<i>to be eager for a revolution.</i>

FOR ORAL TRANSLATION — CHAPTER I

121. 1. Did not Catiline abuse the patience of the senate? 2. ¹What shall we say of his unbridled audacity? 3. Every single one of us knows where you were last night. 4. What plan did you make night before last? 5. Who of us is ignorant that you are eager for a revolution? 6. Do we seem to be doing enough for the commonwealth or not? 7. The orator asks whether the consuls ought to endure the fury of Catiline. 8. ²Did the state lack authority or the consul valor? 9. Have you heard ³the decree of the senate which we have against you, Catiline? 10. A dangerous citizen ought to be restrained by more severe penalties than the bitterest foe. 11. ⁴Catiline was not led to death, was he? 12. Who is ignorant why Ahala killed Mælius?

1. Rhetorical question. 2. Latin, "was authority lacking to, etc." 3. Cf. sec. 119. 4. What answer does the question expect?

LESSON XXV

122. The Hortatory and Jussive Subjunctive. — Ref. 75.

123. Prohibitions. — Ref. 76, Part I sec. 99.

124.

IDIOMS AND PHRASES

<i>vidēre nē quid rēs pūblica dētrī-</i>	<i>to see to it that the common-</i>
<i>mentī capiat.</i>	<i>wealth suffers no harm.</i>
<i>senātūs cōnsultum.</i>	<i>a decree of the senate.</i>
<i>in singulōs diēs crēscere.</i>	<i>to increase day by day.</i>
<i>certā dē causā.</i>	<i>for a special reason.</i>

FOR ORAL TRANSLATION — CHAPTER 2

- 125.** 1. Who will see to it that the commonwealth receives no harm? 2. When was C. Gracchus killed? 3. I don't know when he was killed. 4. Let us intrust the commonwealth to the consuls by a decree of the senate. 5. Do not allow the edge of our authority to grow dull. 6. Where is the decree of the senate? 7. It is shut up in tablets. 8. Catiline, you ought to have been put to death at once. 9. Did Catiline lay aside his effrontery or did he confirm it? 10. Let us not condemn the consul for remissness. 11. ¹What shall I say of the enemy's leader whom we see within the walls? 12. There is no one who does not confess that the number of the enemy is increasing daily. 13. What did Cicero fear that the patriots² would say? 14. Don't ³make a move against the commonwealth.

1. Rhetorical question. 2. bonī. 3. Latin, "move yourself."

LESSON XXVI

126. The Potential Subjunctive.— Ref. 109, Part I sec. 94, 95.

127. The Optative Subjunctive.— Ref. 95, Part I sec. 83, 84.

128.

IDIOMS AND PHRASES

suī conservandi causā.	<i>to save themselves.</i>
mihi crēde.	<i>take my advice.</i>
caedis oblīscere.	<i>dismiss murder from your mind.</i>

FOR ORAL TRANSLATION — CHAPTER 3

- 129.** 1. Catiline, I wish that you had changed your mind. 2. May he take my advice and dismiss murder from his mind. 3. Do you remember what I said about Manlius? 4. When did I say that he would be in arms? 5. Was it

not on the twenty-first of October? 6. I am inclined to think that you are not mistaken in the day. 7. ¹I hope that the chief men of the state will flee from Rome to save themselves. 8. May all your plans be checked. 9. Catiline would be satisfied with the slaughter of the optimates. 10. Let us seize Præneste on the first of November. 11. You might have known that that colony was protected by my guards. 12. I might say that you do nothing which I do not see. 13. Don't wonder at this attack. 14. Would that he had not asked ²what I said.

1. Express "I hope that . . . will flee" by the opt. subjv. 2. Indir. question.

LESSON XXVII

130.

IDIOMS AND PHRASES

<i>priōre nocte.</i>	<i>night before last.</i>
<i>ubinam gentium sumus?</i>	<i>where in the world are we?</i>
<i>apud Laecam.</i>	<i>at Læca's.</i>
<i>id temporis.</i>	<i>at that very time.</i>

FOR WRITTEN TRANSLATION — CHAPTER 4

131. ¹Can you deny, Catiline, that you and certain others whom I see here in the senate were at Læca's night before last? But where in the world are we, when I, the consul, ask the opinion on public affairs of men who at that very time are plotting the destruction of us all? I found out that very night, Catiline, how you had apportioned the parts of Italy; whom you had selected ²to leave at Rome; whom to take with you. And when I heard that two Roman knights had been found who promised to kill me that very night, I fortified my house and shut them out when they came early in the morning to salute me.

1. Potential subjv. 2. Not infin.

LESSON XXVIII

132. Sequence of Tenses.—Ref. 135, 136, Part I sec. 105–107, 111–114.

133. The rules for tense-sequence do not apply to subordinate clauses with the indicative, but only to those with the subjunctive.

134. After *nōn dubitō quīn* and in *indirect questions* the English future active is regularly expressed by the subjunctive of the first periphrastic conjugation, present after primary tenses and imperfect after secondary.

I do not doubt that my father will think the same, nōn dubitō quīn pater idem existimātūrus sit.

I did not doubt that my father would think the same, nōn dubitābam quīn pater idem existimātūrus esset.

135. When a subjunctive depends on a subjunctive the sequence is as follows:—

- a. The Present Subjunctive is followed by primary tenses.
- b. The Imperfect, Perfect, and Pluperfect subjunctive are followed by secondary tenses.

Nesciō quid causae sit cūr nūllās ad mē litterās dēs (dederis, datūrus sīs).

Nesciō quid causae fuerit cūr nūllās ad mē litterās darēs (dedis-sēs, datūrus essēs).

*Nesciēbām quid causae { esset
fuisset } cūr nūllās ad mē litterās darēs (dedissēs, datūrus essēs).*

136. When a subjunctive clause depends on an infinitive, supine, gerund, or participle, its tense is regulated by the tense of the verb in the principal clause:—

I had made up my mind to come to you to see you, cōstitue-ram ad tē venīre ut tē vidērem.

- a. But a perfect infinitive is usually followed by secondary tenses even when the verb in the principal clause is primary:—

I seem to have said enough (to show) why the war is necessary, satis multa verba videor fēcisse quārē esset hōc bellum necessārium.

137. Remember that conditions contrary to fact are not affected by the laws of tense-sequence.

138. Though the laws of tense-sequence are in general quite closely observed, it should be remembered that they are not inflexible and that many exceptions occur. In Latin, as in English and other languages, when writers wish to make the narration vivid they will speak of past events as present and so disregard tense-sequence. Sometimes, too, writers are careless and irregularities result.

139.

IDIOMS AND PHRASES

quae cum ita sint.	<i>since this is so.</i>
grātiam habēre.	<i>to be grateful.</i>
cōsul dēsignātus.	<i>the consul elect.</i>
aliquem petere.	<i>to attack some one.</i>

FOR ORAL TRANSLATION—CHAPTER 5

140. 1. There is no doubt that Catiline will go forth from the city. 2. He says that Catiline set out that the Manlian camp might not long for its general. 3. You know what the reason is why you can no longer associate with us. 4. Catiline knew what the reason was why he could no longer associate with them. 5. Since this is so, why did he hesitate¹ to go forth from the city? 6. The consul said that the citizens were grateful² because they had escaped. 7. Some thought that if Catiline had been killed, it would have been more advantageous for the common safety. 8. If you ask my advice, I urge you³ not to attack the consul elect. 9. Cicero asks whether or not Catiline is about to go into exile. 10. Do not hazard the safety of the commonwealth. 11. Let us not

do that which is ⁴too merciful. 12. I know why your competitors will plot against you.

1. See Part I sec. 167.
2. See Ref. 35.
3. Negative purpose clause.
4. Express by the comparative.

LESSON XXIX

141. The Subjunctive of Purpose.—Ref. 117, 118, Part I sec. 129–131, 187.

142. The conjunction *ut* may be omitted —

- a. Often after *volō*, *nōlō*, *mālō*, *oportet*, *necesse est*, and *licet*.
- b. Regularly after the imperatives *fac* and *dīc*.
- c. After verbs of *permitting*, *urging*, *commanding*, and *warning*, especially in short sentences.

Examples: —

Volō amēs meam cōstantiam, I wish you to love my firmness.

Fac cōgitēs; take thought.

Moneō tē dēsinās furere, I advise you to cease your raging.

143. Remember the use of *ut* in short parenthetical clauses depending on something to be supplied, as — *ut ita dīcam, so to speak*; *ut alia omittam, not to speak of other things*, etc.

144. After verbs of fearing *nē* is translated by *that* and *ut* by *that not*; *nē nōn* is sometimes used for *ut* and must be employed when the main verb is negated: —

Nōn vereor nē tuus filius nōn respondeat, I do not fear that your son will not reply.

145.

IDIOMS AND PHRASES

omnium nostrum vīta.

the lives of us all.

priдиē Kalendās.

the day before the Kalends.

ut āiunt.

as they say.

FOR ORAL TRANSLATION—CHAPTER 6

146. 1. What was there which could please Catiline? 2. I do not fear that the citizens do not hate you. 3. Did Catiline kill his wife that he might make his home vacant for a new marriage? 4. He feared that the ruin of his fortunes was impending. 5. He stood in the comitium on the day before the Kalends to kill the chief men in the state. 6. There is no one who does not know how you attempted to kill the consul elect. 7. I pass over that ¹disgraceful deed ²to speak of those things which pertain to the lives of us all. 8. May that dagger be wrested from your hands. 9. ³I would like to pass this over in silence. 10. Cicero sent Catiline out of the city that he might more easily avoid his thrusts. 11. May the good fortune of the Roman people oppose your madness. 12. ⁴Don't drive your dagger into the consul's body. 13. Not to speak of all those (matters), what shall I say concerning your private disgrace?

1. One word. 2. Not infin. 3. See sec. 126. 4. Give in three ways.

LESSON XXX

147. The Subjunctive of Characteristic.—Ref. 36, Part I sec. 144—146.

148. Pure and Relative Clauses of Result.—Ref. 122, 125, Part I sec. 150, 154.

149. *Too*, followed by an adjective and infinitive, is rendered in Latin by a comparative followed by *quam ut* and the subjunctive:—

This is too high to climb, hōc est altius quam ut id āscendāmus.

150. The following are among the expressions followed by the subjunctive of characteristic:—

est quod, there are grounds why.

nihil est quod,

nihil est causae quod, } *there is no reason why.*

quid est quod,

quae causa est quod, } *what is the reason that or why is it that.*

quid est causae quod,

N.B. Instead of *quod*, *cūr* or *quā rē* may be used.

a. Distinguish between *quid est quod* with the subjunctive and *quid quod* (*what of the fact that*) with the indicative.

151. Relative adverbs, especially *ubi*, *unde*, *quō*, not infrequently introduce a clause of result; *ubi* (*where*) then equals *ut ibi* (*so that there*), *unde* (*whence*) equals *ut inde* (*so that from there*), and *quō* (*whither*) equals *ut eō* (*so that thither*):—

He built a bridge where they could cross, fēcit pontem ubi trānsīre possent.

The same adverbs are sometimes used to introduce a purpose clause.

152.

IDIOMS AND PHRASES

paulō ante.

a short time ago.

post hominum memoriam.

within the memory of man.

quō animō.

with what feelings.

hunc mihi timōrem ēripe.

free me from this terror (lit. *take this terror from me*).

FOR ORAL TRANSLATION — CHAPTER 7

153. 1. Cicero so talked with Catiline that he seemed to be moved by pity. 2. ¹He should have been moved by hatred. 3. There was no one that saluted him. 4. There was no one that did not fear² him. 5. ³Why is it that all the men of consular rank left the benches empty a short time ago? 6. There were some who thought that Catiline ought to leave the city. 7. Catiline was not the man to reverence the authority of the state. 8. You are the only one within the

memory of man³ who has murdered citizens with impunity.
 9. You are too bold⁴ to fear the power of the law. 10. What of the fact that the whole country is in fear on your account alone? 11. With what feelings ought this to be endured? 12. ⁵I would prefer that⁶ you depart somewhere out of my sight. 13. Free the fatherland from terror. 14. Did Catiline have a place⁷ to go to?

1. A pluperfect subjunctive of an unfulfilled obligation. 2. See synonyms. 3. Follow the idiom of the text. 4. *audāx*. 5. Potential subjv., see sec. 126. 6. Cf. sec. 142, a. 7. Lat., "whither he might go."

LESSON XXXI

154.

IDIOMS AND PHRASES

<i>domī meae.</i>	<i>at my house.</i>
<i>referre ad senātūm.</i>	<i>to lay a matter before the senate.</i>
<i>alicui vim et manūs īferre.</i>	<i>to lay violent hands on some one.</i>

FOR WRITTEN TRANSLATION — CHAPTER 8

155. The citizens knew that Catiline deserved death, and wished to lay violent hands on him. There were many, too, who felt that they were in great peril because they and Catiline were encompassed by the same city walls. ¹Knowing this, Catiline, to avoid suspicion, wished to give himself into custody and even dared to go to the consul and ask that he keep him at his own house. But Cicero ²refused to receive him and tried to persuade him to go into exile³by making him perceive⁴ what the senators thought of him; ⁵for Catiline had previously said that he would lay the matter before the senate and obey the authority of that body.

1. Abl. abs. 2. Lat., "said he could not receive him." 3. cum with imperf. subjv. 4. Subjv. of result. 5. nam Catilina.

LESSON XXXII

156. Substantive Clauses of Result.—Ref. 123, Part I sec. 161–162.

157. Clauses introduced by *quīn* and *quō minus*.—Ref. 124, Part I sec. 166–167.

158. The principal uses of *quīn* are as follows:—

quīn (*qui*, adv.
how or *why*,
and *nē*, *not*)

- | | |
|--|--|
| I. In a principal clause with the indicative. | a. Interrogative, <i>why not</i> , introducing a rhetorical question with the <i>indicative</i> . |
| II. In a subordinate clause, as introductory conjunction to a subjunctive. | b. Corroborative, <i>indeed</i> , <i>verily</i> , <i>surely</i> , <i>nay</i> , etc. |
| | a. For <i>quī nōn</i> , <i>quae nōn</i> , <i>quod nōn</i> , after <i>nēmō</i> , <i>nūllus</i> , <i>nihil</i> , <i>quis</i> . |
| | b. After negative verbs of <i>hindering</i> and <i>opposing</i> . |
| | c. For English <i>that</i> , after the following expressions:—
<i>nōn dubitō</i> , <i>nōn est dubium</i> , <i>quis dubitat</i> , etc.
<i>nōn multum abest</i> , <i>nōn procul abest</i> , <i>paulum abest</i> , etc. |

159.

IDIOMS AND PHRASES

animum inducere.

to make up one's mind.

est tanti.

it is worth while.

iussū cōsulīs.

at the command of the consul.

FOR ORAL TRANSLATION — CHAPTER 9

160. 1. Catiline was not the man to reform. 2. Would that you had made up your mind to go into exile. 3. There is no doubt that Catiline will go to Manlius. 4. The consul saw what a storm of unpopularity was threatening him. 5. There was no one who did not know that the eagle had been sent forward. 6. Who doubts that Catiline used to

worship that silver eagle? 7. Nay, he even had a shrine¹ for it at his house. 8. It is worth while to endure the burden of unpopularity for the sake of the commonwealth. 9. Cicero caused Catiline to set out for Manlius. 10. It is necessary that you separate yourself from the good. 11. What caused him to make war upon his country? 12. It remains for us² to speak of praise and glory. 13. There is nothing which I will not do at the command of the consul.

1. *prō*, with the abl. 2. Not infin.

LESSON XXXIII

161. Causal Clauses introduced by *quod*, *quia*, *quoniam*, and *quandō*. — Ref. 35; Part I sec. 176.

162. Causal Clauses introduced by *cum* and *qui*. — Ref. 34, Part I sec. 180, 181.

163. *Quod* and *quia* give a reason founded on *fact*. When the subjunctive is used the speaker does not assign the reason as his own, but as another's; and the mood depends on the principle of implied indirect discourse.

164. *Cum* gives the *logical* reason based on the view of the speaker or springing from the attendant circumstances. The cause being thus viewed as a mere probability, the mood must be subjunctive.

165. *Quoniam* and *quandō* introduce as a reason a self-evident or admitted fact, and naturally take the indicative. *Quandō* is really a temporal conjunction and is not often used to introduce a causal clause.

166. Cause is not infrequently expressed by a participial clause: —

The legate kept his soldiers in camp because he feared the enemy, *lēgātus metuēns hostis mīlitēs castris continuit*.

167. A relative clause has either the indicative or the subjunctive mood. A relative clause with the indicative simply states a fact. The subjunctive in a relative clause shows the following varieties:—

Relative Clauses with
the Subjunctive.

Cause.	{
Concession.	
Purpose.	
Result.	
Characteristic.	
Implied indirect discourse.	
Clauses of limitation.	

Clauses dependent on an infinitive or
subjv. (subjv. by attraction).

Formal indirect discourse.

a. By clauses of limitation are meant such expressions as *quod sciam, so far as I know*; *quod audierim, so far as I have heard*, etc.

168.

IDIOMS AND PHRASES

iacēre humī.

to lie on the ground.

lēgem rogāre.

to propose a law.

grātiam referre.

to return a favor, make a re-quital.

FOR ORAL TRANSLATION — CHAPTERS 10, 11

169. 1. ¹Would that he had gone whither his mad desire has long been hurrying him. 2. Catiline desired war because it brought him a sort of incredible delight. 3. Since he lies on the ground and endures all sorts of hardships, he will soon be worn out. 4. He had an ²opportunity of showing his endurance of cold. 5. I drove you from the consulship because you wished to harass the state. 6. What hindered Cicero from throwing ³Catiline into chains? 7. He feared the laws which had been proposed concerning the punishment of a Roman citizen. 8. Since you have been raised

so quickly to the highest power, you ought to make a requital to the Roman people. 9. You ⁴who are a man known only through yourself ought not to be neglectful of the safety of your (fellow-)citizens. 10. So far as I know, dangerous citizens are always punished with death.

1. Cf. sec. 127. 2. Cf. sec. 151. 3. Latin, "leading." 4. Relative clause of cause.

LESSON XXXIV

170. Substantive Clauses introduced by *quod*. — Ref. 128; Part I sec. 208, 209.

171. The *quod*-clause of fact with the indicative is used in the following cases:—

1. After a demonstrative pronoun or adverb (*hōc*, *illud*, *id*, *inde*, *ex eō*, *proptereā*, *ideō*, etc.) to define; or to call emphatic attention to, something stated in the main clause.
2. After adverbs like *bene* or *male* with verbs like *facere*, *fieri*, *accidere*, *ēvenīre*, when the fact stated in the *quod*-clause is the fortunate or unfortunate occurrence.
3. In the sense of *as to*, *as for*, *as to the fact that*, to introduce a statement to which a reply is to be made.

Examples are—

1. *We are wise in this, that we follow nature*, in *hōc sumus sapientēs quod nātūram sequimur*.
2. *It had happened very opportunely that ambassadors had come*, *opportūnē acciderat quod lēgātī vēnerant*.
3. *As to your congratulating me, I am sensible of your kindness*, *quod mihi grātulāris, āgnōscō hūmānitātem tuam*.

172. Substantive clauses with *quod*, substantive clauses with *ut* or *nē*, and infinitive clauses with subject accusative are constructions at times so nearly equivalent in Latin and in their English translation that it becomes difficult to determine which construction should be used. Sometimes more than one construction is

possible with relatively little difference in meaning. The following distinctions are of some practical value:—

1. Verbs of happening are regularly followed by the subjunctive with *ut* or *ut nōn*; but if modified by *bene* or *male* or an adverb of similar meaning, a substantive clause with *quod* follows (cf. sec. 171. 2), or rarely an infinitive with subject accusative:—

It happened that Caesar was present, accidit ut Caesar adesset.

It happened fortu-
nately that Caesar }
was present }
opportūnē accidit {
quod Caesar aderat.
Caesarem adesse.

2. The demonstratives *hōc*, *illud*, *id*, are followed—

- a. By a *quod*-clause of fact with the indicative (see sec. 171. 1).
- b. By an *ut*- or *nē*-clause with the subjunctive.
- c. By an infinitive clause.

As for the choice between *b* and *c*, observe that the construction to be used is determined by the nature of the principal verb. The presence of the demonstratives has no effect upon the construction. For example, in *I urge this upon you, that you do not lose courage*, the principal verb *hortor* shows that the subjunctive is to follow (*hortor tē hōc, nē animum dēmittās*). On the other hand in *I perceive this, that you are losing courage*, the principal verb *intellegō* shows that the infinitive is to follow (*hōc intellegō, tē animum dēmittere*).

3. *accēdit, it is added*, is followed by either a *quod*-clause or an *ut*-clause, with the general distinction that the *quod*-clause adds a fact already known, while the *ut*-clause adds a new proposition which may or may not be a fact. Practically *accēdit ut* is the more common.

4. *quid quod, what of the fact that*, is followed by the indicative (cf. sec. 150. a). ◇

173.

IDIOMS AND PHRASES

<i>idem sentire.</i>	<i>to have the same sentiments.</i>
<i>optimum factū.</i>	<i>best to do.</i>
<i>in aliquem animadvertere.</i>	<i>to punish some one.</i>
<i>in perpetuum.</i>	<i>forever.</i>

FOR ORAL TRANSLATION — CHAPTER 12

174. 1. This one thing¹ cannot be doubted, ²that all good citizens have the same sentiments. 2. As to the fact that I have not punished that gladiator with death, I do not judge it the best thing¹ to do. 3. It is added that illustrious citizens honored themselves by killing Saturninus. 4. So far as I know, the conspiracy of Catiline was suppressed by Cicero. 5. It unfortunately happened that there were some who did not see the things¹ which threatened. 6. I fear this, that if you punish him, you will win unpopularity. 7. There was no one who did not confess that a conspiracy had been formed. 8. In this one respect³ Catiline is to be feared, (namely) that some in this body are ⁴giving their support to his conspiracy. 9. I fear that it⁵ will not be suppressed forever. 10. It happened that he had gathered the others into the same place.

1. This word need not be expressed. 2. A quod-clause. 3. *rēs.*
4. *corrōborāre.* 5. Feminine as referring to the conspiracy.

LESSON XXXV

175. Review the Rules of Syntax, Lessons xxiv—xxxiv.

176. Review the following idioms and phrases:—

<i>ad hanc rem cōficiendam.</i>	<i>apud Laecam.</i>
<i>alicui vim et manūs īferre.</i>	<i>caedis oblīviscere.</i>
<i>aliquem petere.</i>	<i>certā dē causā.</i>

cōsul dēsignātus.	priōre nocte.
domī meae.	proximā nocte.
grātiā habēre.	quae cum ita sint.
grātiā referre.	quid est quod.
hunc mihi timōrem ēripe.	quidquid est in mē ingenī.
iacēre humī.	quō animō.
id temporis.	referre ad senātum.
idem sentīre.	reī pūblicae parum cōnsulere.
in aliquem animadvertere.	senātūs cōnsultum.
in perpetuum.	suī cōservandī causā.
in singulōs diēs crēscere.	superiōre nocte.
lēgem rogāre.	tantum abest ut.
mihi crēde.	turpitūdine adfici.
novīs rēbus studēre.	ūbinam gentium sumus?
optimum factū.	ūnus quisque nostrum.
paulō ante.	vidēre nē quid rēs pūblica dētri-
post hominum memoriam.	mentī capiat.

FOR WRITTEN TRANSLATION — CHAPTER 13

177. ¹Although the consul knew that ²wicked citizens had banded themselves together to destroy the city, yet he did not think best to kill Catiline, because he feared that ³if Catiline alone should be removed, the disease of the commonwealth, relieved for a short time by his punishment, would become worse, the remainder being alive. He therefore ⁴strongly urged this, that Catiline depart from the city with all his followers and separate himself from the ²loyal citizens. He promised further that on Catiline's departure there would be such courage in all, that all things would be brought to light and punished.

¹ See Ref. 37. ² Translate by one word. ³ See Ref. 39. ⁴ vehe-
menter hortāri. Cf. sec. 172. 2. b.

CATILINE II

LESSON XXXVI

178. Temporal Clauses with *postquam*, *ubi*, *ut*, *simul ac*, etc. — Ref. 134, Part I sec. 184, 185.

179. Observe that in these temporal clauses an English pluperfect is usually translated by a Latin perfect.

180. When *postquam* is used after an accusative or ablative of time, the pluperfect is used and the word is usually divided (*post . . . quam*): —

*The battle was fought four days after he arrived, pūgnātum
est post quārtum diem quam pēvēnerat.*

181.

IDIOMS AND PHRASES

<i>urbī ferrō flammāque minitārī.</i>	<i>to threaten the city with fire and sword.</i>
<i>alicui ferrum ē manibus extor- quēre.</i>	<i>to wrest a sword from some one's hands.</i>
<i>locō movērī.</i>	<i>to lose one's vantage-ground (lit. to be moved from one's place).</i>

FOR ORAL TRANSLATION — CHAPTER I

1. When Catiline went forth, the city rejoiced.
2. He was cast out because he threatened the city with fire and sword.
3. After the sword had been wrested from his hands, he grieved.
4. Since this is so, let us rejoice.
5. The man was conquered as soon as he had been driven into open brigandage.
6. Catiline left the city ¹only a few

hours after the first oration was delivered. 7. It happened very fortunately that he left the city standing. 8. ²Shall I grieve because he did not carry out a blood-stained sword? 9. He felt that he was overthrown, as soon as he had lost his vantage-ground. 10. When the citizens understood⁸ that there was no danger, they no longer feared. 11. What of the fact that we can now wage a regular war? 12. It happened that Catiline's dagger was busy not only in the Forum but even within private houses.

1. *paucī*. 2. Ref. 121. 3. *intelligere*.

LESSON XXXVII

183. Temporal Clauses with *cum*. — Ref. 132; Part I sec. 192, 193.

184. The conjunction **cum** is one of the most frequent in Latin. In three of its uses it is followed by the indicative and in three by the subjunctive.

A. Indicative
uses of *cum*.

1. Defining the time of the principal verb; purely temporal, not descriptive; especially in the combinations *eō tempore cum*, *eō diē cum*, *nunc cum*, *ōlim cum*, *nūper cum*, *tum cum*, *diū est cum*, and the like.

2. *Cum* = *when suddenly*. The preceding clause then begins with *vix* (*hardly*), *iam* (*already*), or *nōn dum* (*not yet*), or an adverb of similar value, the effect of the whole being the emphatic statement of a sudden and surprising occurrence. This construction is called by grammarians *cum inversum*, because the logical relation of the clauses is inverted, the principal thought being expressed by the subordinate clause: *hardly had I begun to speak, when suddenly he entered, vix loqui incēperam cum* (*subitō*) *ingressus est*.

3. To express action exactly coincident with that of the main verb. The principal and subordinate verb are then in the same tense.

B. Subjunctive
uses of *cum*.

- 1. *Cum causal, since.*
- 2. *Cum concessive, though.*
- 3. *Cum descriptive, with the imperfect or pluperfect subjunctive, describing the circumstances accompanying or preceding the action of the main verb.*

185.

IDIOMS AND PHRASES

<i>tālis quālis.</i>	<i>such as.</i>
<i>vītae periculō.</i>	<i>at the risk of life.</i>
<i>molestē ferō.</i>	<i>I take it ill.</i>
<i>aes aliēnum contrahere.</i>	<i>to incur debts.</i>

FOR ORAL TRANSLATION — CHAPTER 2

186. 1. There were some who accused Cicero, after he had let Catiline go. 2. Catiline was so dangerous a foe that he ought to have been killed. 3. Hardly had I said this, when suddenly many defended him. 4. I shall remove him, as soon as I judge that all peril has been driven away from you. 5. When¹ you saw the enemy openly, you could fight openly. 6. So far as I know, he went forth with few companions. 7. Would that all men were such as they ought to be! 8. It happened that many did not believe what² I said. 9. The consul took it ill because Catiline did not lead out all his forces with him. 10. How great debts he had incurred at the time when he left the city! 11. When I saw what men remained³ at Rome, I was overwhelmed with fear. 12. You may perceive from this how powerful they are.

1. Latin, "then when." 2. *ea quae.* 3. *manēre.*

LESSON XXXVIII

187. Temporal Clauses with *antequam* and *priusquam*. — Ref. 131, Part I sec. 197, 198.

188. Temporal Clauses with *dum*, *dōnec*, *quoad*. — Ref. 133, Part I sec. 202.

189. The perfect indicative with *antequam* and *priusquam* is especially common when the main clause is negative and the main verb in the historical perfect: *hostēs nōn prius pūgnā excessērunt quam ducem concidere vīdērunt*, *the enemy did not cease from battle before they saw their leader fall*.

190. The indicative in a clause with *antequam* and *priusquam* states an actual occurrence; a subjunctive, on the other hand, shows that the event was assumed or purposed, but did not actually take place at all. The sentence above (sec. 189) is a good example of the force of the indicative; but compare the following: *ante pāx est facta quam tēlum conicerētur*, *peace was made before a weapon was thrown*. Here the implication is that the weapon was not thrown, and the subjunctive is used.

191.

IDIOMS AND PHRASES

vadimōniūm dēserere.

to forfeit one's bail.

dilēctum habēre.

to make a levy.

hesternō diē.

yesterday.

FOR ORAL TRANSLATION — CHAPTER 3

192. 1. I did not despise that army, before Metellus had made a levy. 2. What of the fact that some have forfeited their bail? 3. They collapsed before I showed them the edict of the prætor. 4. They flit about in the Forum until they incur great debts. 5. As long as you remain here, remember that those who have deserted the army are not to be feared. 6. What are you thinking about? 7. I know what you are thinking about. 8. I stood near the Curia

until I saw who had Etruria. 9. Catiline fled before he had led forth his soldiers from the city. 10. Catiline did not flee before he had led forth his soldiers from the city. 11. Yesterday, while I was standing near the Curia, he came into the senate. 12. They waited until he made known all his plans.

LESSON XXXIX

193.

IDIOMS AND PHRASES

*nōn iam.**no longer.**cum aliquō familiārissimē vivere.**to live on intimate terms with some one.**oppressus aere aliēnō.**overwhelmed with debt.*

FOR WRITTEN TRANSLATION — CHAPTER 4

194. After all the citizens saw that a conspiracy had been openly made, and when there was no one at Rome, overwhelmed with debt, who had not joined¹ this incredible league of crime, the consul thought that there was no longer room for mildness and that all corrupt and infamous characters must be cast out. Catiline had already set out; but as long as the other assassins who lived on intimate terms with him remained, the commonwealth could not be ²restored to health. The consul, therefore, pointed out the way, and commanded all to depart. "If you are willing to hasten," ³said he, "you will overtake Catiline before he reaches ⁴the camp of Manlius."

1. Latin, "added himself to." 2. levare. 3. inquit. 4. pervenire.

LESSON XL

Conditional Sentences

195. General Statements. — Part I sec. 225–229.

196. Conditional Sentences with the Indicative. — Ref. 38.

197.

IDIOMS AND PHRASES

adsuēfactus frīgore preferendō. *trained to endure cold.*
in eādem mente permanēre. *to continue of the same mind.*

FOR ORAL TRANSLATION — CHAPTER 5

- 198.** 1. ¹It was added that no one was bolder than he.
 2. If you wish to look into his different pursuits, let me tell
 you what I know. 3. There was no one in that army who
 was not trained to endure cold. 4. If he can endure hunger
 and thirst, they will proclaim him a brave man. 5. If his
 companions follow² him, the commonwealth will be fortunate.
 6. If these bands of desperate men leave² the city, we shall
 be happy. 7. If the desires of men are moderate, they
 should be endured. 8. What of the fact that these scoun-
 drels think of nothing but robbery? 9. If they seek nothing
 but revels, ³who can endure it? 10. If my consulship shall
 have removed them, it will have added many ages to the
 republic. 11. There was no king whom the Romans feared.
 12. If all things on land and sea have been subdued, what
 remains? 13. If they continue² of the same mind, I will not
 suffer them to remain.

1. Cf. sec. 172. 3. 2. Do not forget that the English present often
 refers to future or even future perfect time and should be translated
 accordingly. 3. A rhetorical question.

LESSON XLI

Conditional Sentences — *Continued*

199. Conditional Sentences with the Present or Perfect Subjunctive. —
Ref. 39.

200. IDIOMS AND PHRASES

aliquid ad aliquem dēferre.	<i>to report something to some one.</i>
castra pōnere.	<i>to pitch camp.</i>
bellum alicui indicere.	<i>to declare war upon some one.</i>

FOR ORAL TRANSLATION — CHAPTER 6

201. 1. There were some who said that Catiline was exceeding shy. 2. If I should be able to accomplish this, I would order them to go into exile. 3. I reported the matter to the senate ¹on the day that I called them together. 4. ²Hardly had Catiline entered when the senators left their seats empty. 5. If Catiline should come, who would salute him? 6. It happened that the chief men of that body regarded him as a very cruel enemy. 7. If I should cast citizens into exile by a (mere) word, I should be called a violent consul. 8. If Catiline comes, who will salute him? 9. ³There was the added fact that he had been at Læca's (house) that night. 10. ⁴I fear this, that Catiline has not declared war upon the Roman people in his own name. 11. Where has Manlius pitched his camp? 12. Don't wait until I go to Massilia.

1. Cf. sec. 184. A. 1. 2. Cf. sec. 184. A. 2. 3. hūc accēdēbat. Cf. sec. 172. 3. 4. Cf. 172. 2.

LESSON XLII

Conditional Sentences — *Continued*

202. Conditional Sentences with the Imperfect or Pluperfect Subjunctive.—Ref. 40.

203. Conditions Contrary to Fact with the Indicative in the Apodosis.—Ref. 41.

204. The uses of a past indicative in the apodosis of a condition contrary to fact may be summarized as follows:—

1. With the verbs *oportet*, *decet*, *dēbeō*, *possum*, *necesse est*, *opus est*.

2. With verbs in the first or second periphrastic conjugation.

3. The past of *sum* with *longum*, *aequum*, *aequius*, *difficile*, *melius*, etc., in such expressions as *longum erat*, *it would be tedious*; *difficile erat*, *it would be difficult*; *melius fuerat*, *it would have been better*.

N.B. In this construction the imperfect indicative regularly refers to present time and the perfect or pluperfect to past time.

205.

IDIOMS AND PHRASES

vī et minīs.

with threats of violence.

est mihi tanti.

it is worth my while.

praeter ipsius voluntātem.

contrary to his own desire.

potius quam.

rather than.

FOR ORAL TRANSLATION — CHAPTER 7

206. 1. If Catiline had changed his mind, he would have changed his course to flight and exile. 2. If he had given up his plan of making war, he would have been called innocent by many. 3. If I were to cast him out with threats of violence, I should be considered a very cruel consul. 4. If it were worth while, I would not hesitate to bear the storm of unpopularity. 5. If you had driven him out, you could have averted from us the danger of war. 6. It would have been

better if you had set out for Rome. 7. If you let Catiline out, I fear this,¹ that he will go to Manlius. 8. If he has set out from Rome, let us pray that he be not about to lead an army against us. 9. If they should hear that he has gone to Massilia, they would complain of this more than fear it. 10. If you were innocent, it would not be necessary for me to use² threats of violence. 11. If something had happened contrary to your desire, it would be difficult to go.

1. Cf. sec. 172. 2. What case after *ūtor*?

LESSON XLIII

207.

IDIOMS AND PHRASES

omnibus rēbus ūrnātus.

supplied with everything.

adquirere ad fidem.

to add to one's credit.

FOR WRITTEN TRANSLATION—CHAPTER 8

208. We all know¹ the man who was most to be feared by us; but now² it fortunately happens that a wall is between us and him and we no longer fear him. But what about the others? Why is it that they remain at Rome? These are composed of many classes of men who could³ have been saved if they had been willing to listen to me. Of these classes there is none which is more shameless than that of the rich who are in debt. They are supplied with everything, and if they were willing to take from their possessions and add to their credit, we should find them better citizens. If they expect new accounts from Catiline, they are greatly mistaken.

1. Cf. sec. 119. 2. Cf. sec. 171. 2. 3. Present infinitive in the Latin idiom after a past tense, of *possum*.

LESSON XLIV

209. General Conditions.—Ref. 43, Part I sec. 240.

210. Conditional Clauses of Comparison with *ac sī*, *ut sī*, *quasi*, etc.—
Ref. 42, Part I sec. 243.

211. A few important facts:—

a. A Particular Condition refers to a definite act or series of acts occurring at some definite time, as, *if Cæsar is present, he will conquer.*

b. A General Condition refers to any one of a class of acts which may occur (or may have occurred) at any time, as, *if (or whenever) Cæsar is present, he always conquers.*

c. There is often no distinction in form between the particular and the general condition, and the types of conditions commonly known as Simple, Future, and Contrary to Fact may be either particular or general in character according to the meaning conveyed. Often, however, a general condition appears in some one of the forms described in the references above (209), and these should be thoroughly mastered.

d. General conditions are often introduced by *cum* or *ubi* in the sense of *whenever, if at any time.*

212. Comparisons are often made by two indicative clauses the first of which is introduced by *ut* (or *sicut, quem ad modum, tamquam*), *as*, and the second by *ita* (or *sic, item*), *so:*—

As you sow, so will you reap, ut semen tem fēceris, ita metēs.

213. *ut . . . ita* (or *sic*) are often used in the sense of *though . . . yet* and are followed by the indicative.

214. *The same as* is expressed by *idem* { qui.
ac.
atque. }

Cicero felt the same as we, Cicerō idem sēnsit { quod
ac
atque } nōs.

215.

IDIOMS AND PHRASES

rērum potīrī.	<i>to get control of affairs.</i>
aetāte adfectus.	<i>well along in years (lit. affected by age).</i>
eōs hōc moneō.	<i>I give them this advice.</i>
sūmptuōsius sē iactāre.	<i>to make a display of extravagance.</i>

FOR ORAL TRANSLATION — CHAPTER 9

216. 1. ¹Whenever they are overwhelmed with debt, they despair. 2. ¹If you should be overwhelmed with debt, you would despair. 3. They wish to get control of affairs just as if the commonwealth ²were in a disturbed condition. 4. Whenever they attempted to accomplish this, I (always) gave the same advice to them as to the rest. 5. If you ³pray to the immortal gods, they give aid. 6. If they obtain ⁴that which they desire, it will have to be given up to some gladiator. 7. They desired the blood of the citizens just as if they hoped to be kings. 8. Though Manlius was well along in years, yet he was strong on account of his training. 9. As the second class wished for power, so the third class thought of proscriptions. 10. If the soldiers of Sulla had not made a display of extravagance, they would not have fallen into debt. 11. If you desire to be saved, I give you this advice.

1. Examine sentences 1 and 2 carefully. How do the conditions differ? 2. Translate by one word. 3. ōrāre. 4. Fut. perf.

LESSON XLV

217. Clauses with *dum*, *modo*, *dummodo*, denoting a Wish or Proviso.
—Ref. 55, Part I sec. 255.

218. Remember that the negative in the clause of proviso is *nē*, not *nōn*.

219.

IDIOMS AND PHRASES

<i>negōtium male gerere.</i>	<i>to manage business matters un-</i>
<i>quō modō.</i>	<i>successfully:</i>
<i>quem ad modum.</i>	
<i>quā ratiōne.</i>	<i>in what way, how.</i>
<i>quō pactō.</i>	

FOR ORAL TRANSLATION—CHAPTER 10

220. 1. Though they have now for a long time been overwhelmed by debt, they never emerge. 2. Provided they go from the city, let them betake themselves to that camp. 3. There is no doubt that the fourth class was of a mixed character. 4. ¹So far as I have heard, these soldiers ²are apt to be slow debtors. 5. I do not understand how they can live honorably, if they are willing to die basely. 6. ³If you perish with many, you perish with less pain. 7. Let them perish, provided that their neighbors do not know of it. 8. The assassins were so numerous that the prison could not hold them. 9. If they had not managed this business unsuccessfully, they would not have been in debt. 10. How will those wretches learn how to brandish the dagger, if Catiline perishes⁴? 11. I do not fear you, Catiline, provided there is a wall between you and me.

1. Cf. sec. 167. *a.* 2. First periphrastic of *sum*. 3. A general condition. 4. What tense in Latin?

LESSON XLVI

221. Concessive Clauses.—Ref. 37, Part I sec. 247, 248.

222. Distinguish between *quamquam*, *although*, introducing a subordinate clause of concession, and *quamquam*, *and yet*, introducing a new proposition, as in *quamquam quid loquor* (*in Cat. I* § 22), *and yet, why do I speak?* (See also *in Cat. I* §§ 24 and 30.)

223. *Quamvis* is regularly used only in expressions involving comparison or degree. It is therefore often found with adjectives and adverbs, as *quamvis malī*, *however wicked*, *quamvis dīves*, *however rich*, *quamvis multum*, *however much*.

224. *Licet* (*it is granted*) is properly a verb in the present tense. Hence, by sequence of tenses, it is used only with the present or perfect subjunctive.

225. *Tamen* (*nevertheless*) is often expressed in Latin after a concessive clause when its equivalent does not appear in English.

226.

IDIOMS AND PHRASES

<i>respondēre alicui.</i>	<i>to be a match for some one or something.</i>
<i>aliquā rē egēre.</i>	<i>to lack something.</i>
<i>valdē iacēre.</i>	<i>to be completely overthrown.</i>

FOR ORAL TRANSLATION—CHAPTER II

227. 1. Even if Catiline should have this body-guard, he would not be a match for our forces. 2. However much this war is to be feared, our zeal ought not to fail. 3. Oppose to that gladiator, although he is worn out and wounded, the flower of all Italy. 4. ¹It may be conceded that he lacks everything with which we are supplied, nevertheless he will draw up his forces against us. 5. And yet I do not fear that such vices will conquer so many virtues. 6. Even if

we ²had said nothing about these matters, we could have compared the causes themselves. 7. Whenever the vices fight on one side and the virtues on the other, the gods always give the victory to the virtues. 8. However low that robber lies, he will oppose to us his army of outcasts. 9. Since Catiline is in the wooded heights of Etruria, I do not think he is greatly to be feared. 10. You will conquer in a contest of this kind provided your zeal does not fail.

1. licet. 2. omittere.

LESSON XLVII

228. Review the Rules of Syntax, Lessons XXXVI—XLVI.

229. Review the following idioms and phrases:—

adquirere ad fidem.	negotium male gerere.
adsuēfactus frigore preferendō.	nōn iam.
aes alienum contrahere.	omnibus rēbus ornātus.
aetate adfectus.	oppressus aere alienō.
alicui ferrum ē manibus extor- quēre.	potius quam.
aliquā rē egēre.	praeter ipsius voluntātem.
aliquid ad aliquem dēferre.	quā ratiōne, quem ad modum, quō modō, quō pactō.
bellum alicui indicere.	rērum potīrī.
castra pōnere.	respondēre alicui.
cum aliquō familiārissimē vivere.	sūmptuōsius sē iactāre.
dilēctum habēre.	tālis quālis.
eōs hōc moneō.	urbī ferrō flammāque minitāri.
est mihi tantī.	vadimōnium dēserere.
hesternō diē.	valdē iacēre.
in eādem mente permanēre.	vī et minīs.
molestē ferō.	vītae perīculō.

FOR WRITTEN TRANSLATION — CHAPTERS 12 AND 13

230. While provision was being made for affairs in the city by the brave consul, Metellus had been sent into the Gallic territory to check Catiline's every movement and attempt. Although the danger threatening the fatherland was the greatest in the memory of man, Cicero desired so to conduct matters, if in any way it could be done, that without any excitement all the wicked should suffer punishment and all the good should be preserved. Although this seemed hardly to be hoped for, yet Cicero promised it to the citizens, relying not on human wisdom but on the help of the immortal gods. For the gods, as if they wished to protect their temples, showed¹ by unmistakable signs that they were not far away.

I. *dēmōnstrāre*.

CATILINE III

INDIRECT DISCOURSE

231. The following Table shows the changes made in moods and tenses when passing from Direct to Indirect Discourse, and should be thoroughly mastered.

I. PRINCIPAL CLAUSES

A. Declaratory Sentences

DIRECT DISCOURSE	INDIRECT DISCOURSE
Present Indicative	becomes Present Infinitive.
Imperfect }	
Perfect } Indicative	" Perfect Infinitive.
Pluperfect }	
Future Active Indicative	" Future Active Infinitive.
Future Passive Indicative	" <i>fore (futūrum esse) ut</i> with the Present or Imperfect Subjunctive.
Future Perfect Indicative	" <i>fore (futūrum esse) ut</i> with the Perfect or Pluperfect Subjunctive (<i>rare</i>).
Active Subjv. Present in the apodosis (conclusion) of a condition	" Future Infinitive.
Passive Subjv. Present in the apodosis (conclusion) of a condition	" <i>fore (futūrum esse) ut</i> with the Present or Imperfect Subjunctive.
Active Subjv. Imperfect or Pluperfect, in the apodosis (conclusion) of a condition	" Future Participle with <i>fuisse</i> .
Passive Subjv. Imperfect or Pluperfect, in the apodosis (conclusion) of a condition	" <i>futūrum fuisse ut</i> with the Imperfect Subjunctive.

N.B. The present infinitive *posse* often has a future force:—*tōtius Galliae sēsē potiri posse spērant*, they hope that they shall be able to get possession of entire Gaul.

B. Interrogative Sentences

DIRECT DISCOURSE	INDIRECT DISCOURSE
Indicative	becomes { Infinitive if the question is rhetorical. Subjunctive if the question is real.
Subjunctive	remains Subjunctive.

N.B. Questions either real or rhetorical, used immediately after a verb of *asking*, are treated as indirect questions and take the subjunctive.

C. Commands, Prayers, Wishes, Prohibitions

DIRECT DISCOURSE	INDIRECT DISCOURSE
Imperative	becomes { Present Subjunctive after a primary tense. Imperfect Subjunctive after a secondary tense. The negative is <i>nē</i> .
Subjunctive, Hortatory or Optative,	remains { Subjunctive, though tense may be changed by law of tense-sequence.

N.B. A prohibition with *nōlī* and the infinitive becomes the hortatory subjunctive with *nē*.

II. SUBORDINATE CLAUSES

Subordinate clauses of all kinds have the verb in the subjunctive. The tense is determined by the following rules:—

DIRECT DISCOURSE	INDIRECT DISCOURSE
Present } Indicative	becomes { Present Subjunctive after a primary tense.
Future }	Imperfect Subjunctive after a secondary tense.
Perfect } Indicative "	Perfect Subjunctive after a primary tense.
Future Perfect }	Pluperfect Subjunctive after a secondary tense.
Imperfect Indicative "	Perfect Subjunctive after a primary tense.
Pluperfect Indicative "	Imperfect Subjunctive after a secondary tense.
Imperfect or Pluperfect Subjunctive —	Perfect Subjunctive after a primary tense.
	Pluperfect Subjunctive after a secondary tense.

Imperfect or Pluperfect Subjunctive — remain the same.

N.B. Remember that the Perfect Infinitive is usually followed by secondary tenses even when the verb in the principal clause is primary. Cf. sec. 136 *a*.

232. The usual verbs of *saying* introducing a direct or an indirect quotation are *dīcō*, *āiō*, and *inquam*. These verbs are used as follows:—

dīcō regularly stands before its expression, and is followed by either direct or indirect discourse. When the dependent clause is negative *negō* should be used, not *dīcō nōn*.

āiō is usually followed by indirect discourse, and may stand before or after or be inserted in the expression. The subject of *āiō* regularly stands immediately before it, and should not be separated from it.

Sometimes *āiō* introduces direct discourse, especially in the proverbial *ut āit, as he says; ut āiunt, as they say.* (Cf. Cic. *in Cat.* I § 15.)

inquam (which has the force of the perfect as well as of the present) is used only with direct discourse and is always inserted in the quotation. The subject of *inquam* usually stands directly after it. “*Ubi,*” *inquit Cæsar, “sunt milītēs?” “where are my soldiers?” said Cæsar.*

LESSON XLVIII

233. Declaratory Sentences in Indirect Discourse.—Ref. 87, Part I sec. 259–262. See also Table, sec. 231.

234.

IDIOMS AND PHRASES

<i>vīta omnium vestrum.</i>	<i>the lives of you all or the lives of all of you.</i>
<i>paucis ante diēbus.</i>	<i>a few days ago.</i>
<i>urbem condere.</i>	<i>to found a city.</i>

235. The circumlocution *fore ut* with the subjv. is used not only for the future *passive* indicative of direct discourse, but also for the future *active* when the verb has no future active participle.

FOR ORAL TRANSLATION—CHAPTER I

236. 1. You see to-day, fellow-citizens, that the lives of you all have been snatched almost from the jaws of fate.

2. Because of the supreme love of the immortal gods for you, I know that your children will be saved from fire and sword.
 3. We know that Romulus founded this city. 4. I think we ought to raise him to the immortal gods. 5. I promise you that he will be ¹honored by our posterity. 6. I hear that fires were being placed under the temples and shrines of the city. 7. He said that he had warded off the swords drawn against the commonwealth. 8. Cicero said that he would briefly set forth these matters to the citizens. 9. ²He was informed that these matters would be investigated by the senate. 10. The most active leaders of this war have been left at Rome. 11. You know, fellow-citizens, that I was always looking out for your safety. 12. These things had been disclosed in the senate a few days ago.

1. Latin, "in honor among." 2. certior fieri.

LESSON XLIX

237. Interrogative Sentences in Indirect Discourse. — Ref. 89, Part I sec. 266. See also Table, sec. 231.

238. Commands, Prayers, Wishes, Prohibitions, in Indirect Discourse. — Ref. 82, Part I sec. 267. See also Table, sec. 231.

239. Distinguish between an Indirect Question and a question in Indirect Discourse. The former is the subject or (more usually) the object of a verb of *asking*, and is regularly expressed in the subjunctive mood. (Cf. sec. 116.) The latter is a question transferred from direct to indirect discourse after a verb of *saying* or *thinking*. For example, the rhetorical question, *can I forget!* *num oblīscī possum!* becomes in indirect discourse, *he says, can he forget?* *dicit num oblīscī sē posse.* As an indirect question this would be *he asks whether he can forget*, *quaerit num oblīscī possit*.

240. A question in direct discourse is either real or rhetorical. If the mood used be subjunctive, the question is rhetorical and the subjunctive is retained in indirect discourse. If the mood in

the direct be the indicative, it is sometimes difficult to determine whether the question is real and to be expressed in indirect discourse by the subjunctive, or rhetorical and to be expressed by the infinitive. Often it depends merely on the writer's point of view.

241.

IDIOMS AND PHRASES

<i>fidem facere.</i>	<i>gain credence.</i>
<i>alicui litterās ad aliquem dare.</i>	<i>to give some one a letter for some one.</i>
<i>amāns reī pūblicae.</i>	<i>patriotic, or a patriot.</i>

FOR ORAL TRANSLATION—CHAPTER 2

The first five sentences are given in direct discourse. Translate them first as they are, then after *dicit*, then after *dixit*, making such changes in the persons of the verbs and pronouns as may be necessary.

242. 1. Don't cast Catiline out of the city. 2. ¹Why should I fear the remaining band of conspirators? 3. ²Do you think that they will be helpless without him? 4. May my words gain greater credence in your ears. 5. ³Can I send men to the Mulvian bridge without any one's suspicion? 6. He asked whether an attack was made on them. 7. He told them not to draw their swords. 8. I saw what they ⁴were going to do. 9. I thought the opportunity was offered me ⁵to give him a letter for Catiline. 10. They said that the prætors knew about the affair; why was it ⁶kept from the others? 11. I told these patriotic youths ⁷to undertake the business.

1. A rhetorical question with the subjunctive.
2. A real question.
3. A rhetorical question with the indicative.
4. First periphrastic.
5. Not infinitive.
6. Latin, "unknown by."
7. A command in indirect discourse.

LESSON L

243. Declaratory Sentences — Subordinate Clauses in Indirect Discourse. — Ref. 87. See also Table, sec. 231.

244.

IDIOMS AND PHRASES

integris signis.	<i>with seals unbroken.</i>
praeter consuetudinem.	<i>contrary to custom.</i>
ad senatum deferre.	<i>to lay before the senate.</i>
tumultum civitati inicere.	<i>to cause an uproar in the state.</i>

FOR ORAL TRANSLATION — CHAPTER 3

Give the first five sentences first as they are, then after *dicit*, then after *dixit*.

245. 1. Whatsoever letters there are in that company will be surrendered with their seals unbroken. 2. Although I summoned Gabinius he suspected nothing. 3. Lentulus came after Cethegus had been summoned. 4. He was very tardy because he had been up late the night before, contrary to his custom. 5. While the senate was coming together, I sent a courageous man to the house of Cethegus. 6. He said that he would not open the letters before he had laid the matter before the senate. 7. He told him ¹to carry out the swords and daggers. 8. Too much diligence ought not to be feared. 9. He said, ²should he rashly cause such an uproar in the state?

1. A command in indirect discourse. 2. A rhetorical question in indirect discourse.

LESSON LI

246.

IDIOMS AND PHRASES

ex omnibus partibus.	<i>on all sides.</i>
fides publica.	<i>the protection of the state.</i>
quam primum.	<i>as soon as possible.</i>

FOR WRITTEN TRANSLATION—CHAPTER 4

247. Volturcius, who had a letter for Catiline, at first, because of fear, refused to tell what he knew. Then, when I had given him the protection of the state, he said that the orders of Lentulus were for Catiline to approach the city with an army as soon as possible so as to unite with the leaders in the city. The Gauls, too, had letters, not only from Lentulus but also from the others,¹ urging them to send cavalry into Italy; Lentulus moreover had assured them that, according to the Sibylline fates, this was the year fated for the destruction of the city; and that he was that third Cornelius to whom the sovereignty must of necessity come.

I. A relative clause.

LESSON LII

Conditions in Indirect Discourse

248. Conditional Sentences with the Indicative, or of the First Class, in Indirect Discourse.—Ref. 83, Part I sec. 273–275. See also Table, sec. 231.

249.

IDIOMS AND PHRASES

<i>nē longum sit.</i>	<i>not to make a long story of it.</i>
<i>abieetus cōscientiā.</i>	<i>convicted by conscience.</i>
<i>in eandem sententiam.</i>	<i>to the same purport.</i>
<i>ad extrēmum.</i>	<i>at last.</i>
<i>facere potestātem.</i>	<i>to give an opportunity.</i>

FOR ORAL TRANSLATION—CHAPTER 5

Translate the first three sentences first as they are, then after *dicit*, then after *dixit*.

250. 1. If I show¹ the tablets to Cethegus, he will recognize the seal. 2. If this is the letter to the senate of the

Allobroges, let us cut the string and read (it). 3. If this is the portrait of your grandfather, it ought to call you back from so great a crime. 4. If the letter of Statilius is to the same purport,² he will have to confess. 5. If, contrary to the general³ expectation, he confessed, he was convicted by his conscience. 6. You know that if he asks the Gauls why they came to his house, they⁴ will give consistent replies. 7. What will you reply, if I shall ask about the Sibylline fates? 8. Not to make a long story of it, he said that he would accept the aid of all, if it should be necessary. 9. I think that, even if he begins to reply impudently, he will at last deny nothing. 10. If he wishes to say anything about these matters, I will give him an opportunity.

1. Not present. 2. Second periphrastic impersonal. 3. Latin, "of all." 4. Latin, "will reply consistently."

LESSON LIII

251. Conditional Sentences with the Present or Perfect Subjunctive, or of the Second Class, in Indirect Discourse.—Ref. 84. See also Table, sec. 231.

252.

IDIOMS AND PHRASES

summa rēs pūblica.	<i>the supreme welfare of the state.</i>
grātiās agere.	<i>to thank.</i>
post urbem conditam.	<i>since the founding of the city.</i>
magistratū sē abdicāre.	<i>to resign an office.</i>

FOR ORAL TRANSLATION — CHAPTER 6

Translate the first three sentences first as they are, then after *dicit*, then after *dixit*.

253. 1. If the chief men should give their opinions, the senate would adopt them without any change. 2. If I should save the citizens from slaughter, the senate would

thank me¹ in most generous terms. 3. If Lentulus should ask the advice of the senate, they would urge him² to resign the prætorship. 4. If I avail myself of the faithful service of the prætors, I shall be praised. 5. If nine men out of this great number are placed in custody, the remainder can be restored. 6. Cicero says that if Lentulus resigns his office the state will have no scruples³ in punishing him. 7. If⁴ the affairs of the state are well conducted, a day of thanks will be decreed in your name. 8. Cicero says that he was the first civilian⁵ to whom this had happened since the founding of the city. 9. I know that if Ceparius incites the shepherds of Apulia the supreme welfare of the state will be in the greatest danger.

1. ipsī in indir. disc. 2. Not infin. 3. quō minus, etc. 4. rēs pūblica. 5. togātus. Observe that the Latin and English idioms in this sentence are not at all alike.

LESSON LIV

254. Conditional Sentences with the Imperfect or Pluperfect Subjunctive, or of the Third Class, in Indirect Discourse.—Ref. 85, Part I sec. 282, 283. See also Table, sec. 231.

255. Remember that the regular change of the imperfect subjunctive in the apodosis of a condition contrary to fact is to the future participle in -ūrus with fuisse. The change to the future infinitive, mentioned by some grammarians, is very rare.

256.

IDIOMS AND PHRASES

moenibus continēre.

to shut within the walls.

cōnsiliō occurrere.

to oppose a plan.

FOR ORAL TRANSLATION — CHAPTER 7

Translate the first three sentences first as they are, then after dicit, then after dixit.

257. 1. If we had captured the leaders of the war, all Catiline's hopes would have been dashed to the ground.

2. If Catiline were removed, I should not fear the furious rashness of Cethegus. 3. If he were not shut within the walls of the city, he would not ¹need to be feared by us. 4. If his hand or his tongue had failed him, he would not have dared to make such² a conspiracy against the state. 5. If this crafty man ³had been present, he would not have selected the Saturnalia for our destruction. 6. Cicero says that if Catiline had remained in the city he would have opposed his (Catiline's) plans. 7. I know that if that enemy had not been found out, we should have had to fight with him. 8. He said that if these matters had not been carried on ⁴in this way, we could never have freed the commonwealth from such perils.

1. What mood might be used? Cf. sec. 204. 2. Latin, "so great."
3. *adesse*. 4. *sic*.

LESSON LV

258.

IDIOMS AND PHRASES

<i>ut illa omittam.</i>	<i>to omit the following.</i>
<i>memoriā tenēre.</i>	<i>to remember.</i>
<i>sīgnūm collocandum locāre.</i>	<i>to let a contract for setting up a statue.</i>

FOR WRITTEN TRANSLATION — CHAPTER 8

259. You surely remember that at the time when the gilded statue of Romulus was struck by lightning the soothsayers, who had assembled from all Etruria, said that unless the gods should be appeased in every way, civil war and the downfall of the city were impending. And so, to omit ¹all the other things which were done at that time to appease the gods, you remember that the consuls of that year let a contract for setting up a larger statue of Jove; for the soothsayers had said that they hoped that if that statue

should be made and should ²face the east, the immortal gods would by their ³divine power move the very fates.

1. cētera. 2. Latin, "look towards," spectāre ad. 3. One word in Latin.

LESSON LVI

260. Passive Apodoses in Indirect Discourse. — Ref. 86, Part I sec. 289.
See also Table, sec. 231.

261.

IDIOMS AND PHRASES

mente captus.	<i>demented, insane.</i>
aliquid alicui crēdere.	<i>to intrust something to some one.</i>

FOR ORAL TRANSLATION—CHAPTER 9

Translate the first three sentences first as they are, then after dicit, then after dixit.

- 262.** 1. If any one should deny that this city is governed by the power of the immortal gods, he would be insane.
 2. If Roman citizens had planned the destruction of the commonwealth, it would have seemed incredible to some.
 3. If the statue should be set up to-day, it would seem to have been done by the will of Jupiter. 4. If I were to say that I (successfully) opposed these men, I should take too much upon myself. 5. Lentulus will not intrust such important matters to Gauls. 6. I think that if prudence had not been taken away from their audacity, the letters would never have been intrusted to those barbarians. 7. If the conspirators had not been led through the Forum that day, the statue would not have been set up. 8. He said that if the Gauls should prefer the safety of the Romans to their own advantage, it would seem ¹an act of providence.

1. divinitus factum.

LESSON LVII

263. Implied or Informal Indirect Discourse.—Ref. 88, Part I sec. 293.

264. Subjunctive of Integral Part or Attraction.—Ref. 127.

265. The constructions of Informal Indirect Discourse and Integral Part are so similar that it is often difficult to discriminate between them.

266. IDIOMS AND PHRASES

nē dicere quidem opus est. , *it is unnecessary even to mention.*

in hostium numerō dūcī. *to be counted among the enemy.*

• FOR ORAL TRANSLATION—CHAPTERS 10–11

267. 1. The consul commanded the citizens to celebrate those days which had been appointed ¹for thanksgiving. 2. A thanksgiving was decreed ²because Cicero had saved the city and the citizens from most cruel destruction. 3. Cicero wished the citizens to recall all the civil disturbances which they had heard about or seen. 4. Lentulus threatened³ death to all who could be safe while the city was safe. 5. The conspirators passed a law concerning all who wished this city to flourish. 6. Marius in part killed, and in part drove from the city, those ⁴who disagreed with⁵ him. 7. The conspirators ⁶hoped for such a war as no barbarous land had ever waged with its own people. 8. Do you know who it was that counted all of us among the enemy? 9. Those chiefs did not desire to destroy the commonwealth, but to change the one that then was. 10. It is unnecessary even to mention the disturbances which were settled by the slaughter of citizens.

1. Use *causā* with the genitive. 2. The language of the decree. It is to be noted that the subjunctive in a causal clause with *quod* depends

on the principle of implied indirect discourse. Cf. sec. 163. 3. Here the indirect discourse is implied in the phrase *threatened death*, which is equivalent to *said that he would kill*. 4. As a statement of fact, indicative; but if it means *who (as he suspected)*, subjunctive. 5. Latin, “from.” 6. *spērāre*.

LESSON LVIII

268. Review the Rules of Syntax, Lessons XLVIII—LVII.

269. Review the following idioms and phrases:—

abiectus cōnscientiā.	magistrātū sē abdicāre.
ad extrēmum.	memoriā tenēre.
ad senātūm dēferre.	mente captus.
alicui litterās ad aliquem dare.	moenibus continēre.
aliquid alicui crēdere.	nē dīcere quidem opus est.
amāns reī pūblicae.	nē longum sit.
cōnsiliō occurrere.	paucis ante diēbus.
ex omnibus partibus.	post urbem conditam.
facere potestātem.	praeter cōnsuētūdinem.
fidēm facere.	quam prīmum.
fidēs pūblica.	sīgnūm collocandū locāre.
grātiās agere.	summa rēs pūblica.
in eandem sententiam.	urbem condere.
in hostium numerō dūcī.	ut illa omittam.
integrīs sīgnīs.	vīta omnium vestrūm.

FOR WRITTEN TRANSLATION — CHAPTER 12

270. Cicero in his third oration against Catiline, delivered before the people on the third of December, said that since he could not,¹ like a victorious general, leave behind those whom he had conquered, but must live with them and die with them, the citizens, for whose safety he had exposed himself to hatred and perils, ought to see to it that the wicked should have no power to do him harm.² He added

further that ⁸there was nothing higher, either in office or in fame, ⁴to which he would like to climb; but that as⁵ a private citizen ⁶it was his purpose so to live as to ⁷add honor to the deeds which he had performed in his consulship.

1. Latin "in the manner of," mōre with gen.
2. etiam addidit.
3. Latin, "neither in office nor in fame was there anything higher."
4. Latin, "whither." 5. Cf. sec. 7.
6. Latin, "it was to him in mind."
7. örnāre.

CATILINE IV

IV. ENGLISH AUXILIARY VERBS

271. The proper translation of the English auxiliary verbs *may*, *can*, *must*, *might*, *could*, *would*, *should*, presents many difficulties. These arise mainly from the fact that in English these verbs sometimes have their original and literal value, when they must be rendered by independent verbs, and sometimes the force of potential auxiliaries which may be expressed by the Latin subjunctive. The ambiguity of the English often leaves the interpretation open to the individual judgment of the translator. The six lessons based on this oration will be devoted to a practical consideration of some of the most important phases of this subject.

LESSON LIX

may

might

272. *May* and *might* are common auxiliaries in the translation of some of the subordinate subjunctive constructions,* as, for example, in purpose clauses:—

Catiline remained that he might kill the consul, Catilina mānsit ut cōsulem interficeret.

273. When *may* and *might* express mere possibility they are translated by the Latin potential subjunctive:—

You may sooner find fortune than keep it, fortūnam citius reperiās quam retineās.

You might have seen them fighting, vidērēs eōs pūgnantīs.

* The beginner is apt to make the mistake of supposing that a modal auxiliary must *always* be used in translating a subjunctive; but see Part I sec. 77.

a. Occasionally *might* conveys a stronger idea of capability or power and is to be translated by a past tense of *possum* :—

They might have come, potuerunt venire.

274. When *may* expresses a wish, it is rendered by the optative subjunctive :—

May the citizens be secure from harm, cives sint incolumes.

275. When *may* and *might* express permission they should be translated by a form of *licet*,* *it is permitted*.

The constructions with *licet* are as follows :—

<i>I may go</i>	<i>licet eam</i> (lit. <i>it is permitted (that) I go</i>), subjunctive with <i>ut</i> omitted (cf. sec. 142. a).
	<i>licet mē ire</i> (lit. <i>it is permitted me to go</i>), infinitive with subject accusative.
	<i>licet ire</i> (lit. <i>it is permitted to go</i>), infinitive without subject accusative.
	<i>licet mihi ire</i> (lit. <i>to go is permitted to me</i>), infinitive as subject, dative indirect object.

276. English expressions of obligation or possibility like *I ought to have done, I could have done, I might have done*, etc. are regularly expressed in Latin by a past tense of the auxiliary and the present infinitive :—

He could (or might) have done this, hoc facere potuit (lit. *he was able to do this*).

I might have done this, hoc facere mē licuit (lit. *it was permitted me to do this*).

277.

IDIOMS AND PHRASES

<i>per deōs immortālis.</i>	<i>by the immortal gods, in heaven's name.</i>
<i>vestra omnium caedēs.</i>	<i>the slaughter of all of you.</i>

FOR ORAL TRANSLATION — CHAPTERS 1 AND 2

278. 1. You might have seen the eyes of all turned towards the consul. 2. I may be forgetful of my own

* Do not forget the use of *licet* as a concessive conjunction, cf. sec. 221, 224.

safety, but I will never forget¹ the honor and safety of the Roman people. 3. The orator said that the eyes of all were turned upon him. 4. May your house always be free from the danger of death. 5. Lentulus may think that his name is² destined by fate for the slaughter of all of you, but the gods are taking counsel for you. 6. Why, in heaven's name, do you wish to spare me, and why are you anxious about me? 7. May the gods save Italy from war and devastation. 8. May we not even lament the calamity of so great a city? 9. Catiline remained at Rome in order that we all might perish. 10. Gracchus was not permitted to be tribune of the people a second time. 11. ³Some one may ask why Cicero was not moved by the tears of his friends.

1. See Ref. 70. 2. "destined by fate," one word in Latin. 3. quispiam.

LESSON LX

can

could

279. When *can* and *could* express mere possibility and have the force of weak auxiliaries, they may be translated by the potential subjunctive:—

I can establish this without any doubt, hōc sine ullā dubitatiōne cōfirmem.

280. More usually *can* and *could*, even when unemphatic, are expressed by the forms of *possum*.

Cicero could have killed Catiline, Cicerō Catilinam interficere potuit.

281.

IDIOMS AND PHRASES

nūllō pactō.
nūllō modō. }

in no way.

pūnctum temporis frui vītā.
apud īferōs.

to enjoy life for a moment.
in the lower world.

FOR ORAL TRANSLATION — CHAPTERS 3 AND 4

282. 1. Lentulus may resign his prætorship, but the senate can in no way compel him to confess. 2. The senate thanked the consul in unusual terms. 3. ¹You might have seen long since that new evils are rife in the commonwealth. 4. Do you see what you must decide before night? 5. There were some who thought² that the conspirators should be punished with death. 6. "There has been ³no civilian before me," said Cicero, "in whose name a thanksgiving ²has been decreed." 7. There are some who think that wicked citizens ought not to enjoy life for a moment. 8. If they can⁴ blot out the name of the Roman people, they will. 9. Cicero says that if the punishments in the lower world are removed, the wicked ⁵will not fear even death itself. 10. He could have taken away not only hope, but also life. 11. What alone can comfort a man in sorrow? Is it not hope?

1. Observe the ambiguity of *you might have seen*. If it is a mere potential idea, we use the potential subjunctive (*vidērēs*); if *might* expresses a stronger idea of power, we use a past tense of *possum*; if *permission* is intended, we use a past tense of *licet*. Let each interpret according to his own judgment (cf. sec. 271). 2. See Ref. 36. 3. Latin, "no one a civilian." 4. Future. 5. Use *fore ut*. See sec. 235.

LESSON LXI

283.

IDIOMS AND PHRASES

meā videō quid intersit.	<i>I see what is to my advantage.</i>
amplius negōtī.	<i>more trouble.</i>
nōn nēmō.	<i>one or two, somebody.</i>
nūdius tertius.	<i>day before yesterday.</i>
aliquem sententiam rogāre.	<i>to ask some one his opinion.</i>
sententiam ferre.	<i>to express one's opinion, to vote,</i>
sententiam dīcere. }	<i>pass judgment.</i>
supplicium dē aliquō sūmere.	<i>to inflict punishment on some one.</i>

FOR WRITTEN TRANSLATION — CHAPTERS 5 AND 6

284. When Cicero was asked his opinion he saw what was to his advantage and that more trouble would be in store for him if he should not follow the opinion of Cæsar. However, when he ¹saw in imagination the city, the light of the whole world, falling in ruins, the unburied heaps of dead, the distress of the women and children, and Lentulus and Catiline holding sway, he showed himself stern and severe against those who wished to accomplish these things and said that no one could be truly regarded as a friend of the people who was unwilling to inflict the severest punishment on a public enemy. Some one may say that he was cruel, but I think that he expressed this opinion in order that he might not seem remiss to the fatherland.

1. Latin, “placed before himself.”

LESSON LXII

should

would

285. *Should* and *would* are generally potential auxiliaries and as such are adequately expressed by the Latin subjunctive. They appear very frequently in the English for the Latin potential subjunctive and in conditions :—

Dicam haec esse vēra, I should say that this is true.

Haec sī tēcum patria loquātur, nōnne impetrāre dēbeat, if your country should thus speak with you, ought she not to prevail?

Quod sī quis petat, recūsem, if any one should ask for this, I would refuse.

a. Less frequently *should* and *would* are to be expressed by a past tense of the first periphrastic :—

What would have been (i.e. was about to be) the result? quid futūrum fuit?

286. *Should* sometimes expresses obligation or duty, as in *a good citizen should love his country*. It is then rendered in some one of the ways mentioned in sec. 291.

287. When *would* expresses a wish it is rendered by the optative subjunctive :—

Would that Clodius were now alive, utinam Clōdius vīveret.

288. *Would* is the past of *will* or *wish*. It sometimes has this literal sense and must then be translated by a past tense of *volō* :—

He would do it (i.e. *he wished to do it*) *in spite of me, hōc facere voluit, mē invītō.*

I would if I could, vellem sī possem (lit. *I would wish, if I were able*).

289. IDIOMS AND PHRASES

hodiernus dīēs. *this day.*

dē amōre reī pūblicae certārē. *to vie in patriotism.*

FOR ORAL TRANSLATION — CHAPTER 7

290. 1. There were some who feared that Cicero could not carry out the decrees of the senate. 2. ¹You might have known that all things were ready. 3. May these measures be carried out to-day? 4. These men should be regarded in the number of the enemy. 5. If all should think one and the same thing, the commonwealth would be preserved. 6. Why should I mention here the zeal of the common people? 7. May they vie with you in patriotism. 8. This day, for the first time since the founding of the city, men of all ranks have come together. 9. No civil strife² can hereafter come to any part of the commonwealth. 10. Would that they had been willing to perish alone rather than with many. 11. Who is there to whom the soil of his fatherland is not dear? 12. What other cause³ could have recalled you from the dissensions of former⁴ years?

1. Cf. sec. 282, n. 1. 2. Latin, "evil." 3. See sec. 276. 4. prior.

LESSON LXIII

mustought

291. The ideas represented by *must*, *ought*, *there is need*, *it is necessary*, and the like, may all be expressed in a general way by the Latin second periphrastic conjugation, as—

Cæsar had to do everything at the same time, Cæsari omnia unō tempore erant agenda.

When, however, the writer wishes to discriminate between these ideas, he may use one of the following:—

a. *oportet*, to lay stress upon the fitness, justice, and wisdom of the action.

I {*must*
ought to} *obey my father, oportet* {*mē patrī pārēre.*
patrī pāream (cf. sec. 142. *a*).

b. *necesse est*, to express what is inevitable.

Man must die, necesse est {*hominem morī.*
hominī morī.
homō moriātur (cf. sec. 142. *a*).

c. *opus est*,* to express a lack or a need of some kind.

This wound ought to be washed with water, opus est hōc volnus aquā lavārī.

d. *dēbēre*, to express a moral obligation or duty.

Citizens ought to fight for the fatherland, cīvēs prō patriā pūgnāre dēbent.

292. IDIOMS AND PHRASES

operae pretium est.

it is worth while.

summō locō nātī.

born in the highest station.

officiō cōsulārī fungī.

to perform the duty of consul.

FOR ORAL TRANSLATION—CHAPTERS 8 AND 9

293. 1. Those, indeed, who were born here in the highest station ought to judge this to be their fatherland. 2. What,

* For the construction of *opus est* with nouns, see sec. 105.

pray, ¹would have happened if the shops had been burned?
 3. It is worth while to hear what that tool of Lentulus is attempting. 4. This must be said, that there is no slave who does not desire the city to stand. 5. The Roman people ought to see to it that armed forces be not lacking. 6. All ranks should agree in preserving the commonwealth. 7. You must decide to-day concerning the fortunes of all. 8. The fatherland ought not to be beset by the weapons of a wicked conspiracy. 9. Catiline, you must not destroy the temples and shrines of the gods. 10. This thing ought not even to be thought about by citizens. 11. No one could excel Cicero in zeal: he would² perform his consular duty. 12. The senate ³ought to have been aroused by the consul's voice.

1. See sec. 204. 2; 285. a. 2. See sec. 288. 3. See sec. 276.

LESSON LXIV

294. Review the Grammatical Notes, Lessons LIX–LXIII.

295. Review the following idioms and phrases:—

aliquem sententiam rogāre.	officiō cōsulārī fungī.
amplius negōtī.	operae pretium est.
apud īferōs.	per deōs immortālīs.
dē amōre reī pūblicae certāre.	pūnctum temporis fruī vitā.
hodiernus diēs.	sententiam ferre — sententiam dīcere.
meā videō quid intersit.	summō locō nātī.
nōn nēmō.	supplicium dē aliquō sūmtere.
nūdius tertius.	vestra omnium caedēs.
nūllō pactō — nūllō modō.	

FOR WRITTEN TRANSLATION — CHAPTERS IO AND II

296. Although Cicero saw that he had undertaken a never-ending conflict with wicked citizens, yet he said that he would never repent of his deeds and designs. And in lieu of the

triumph and the other marks of praise which he might have had, he demanded ¹no other reward than the everlasting memory of his consulship. Since this is so, we ought to give some place to this illustrious Roman among the praises of distinguished men. Some one may mention ² Scipio, Paulus, and Marius; but we can not deny that Cicero saved the commonwealth at a time of great peril, and he who opens new territories³ ought not to be praised more than he who sees to it that those who are absent may have a place whither they can return.

1. Latin, "nothing except." 2. *commemorāre*. 3. Latin, "provinces."

THE ARCHIAS

V. PREPOSITIONS

NOTE.—The following six lessons are devoted to the rendering of some of the more troublesome English prepositions. The Latin and English idioms differ nowhere, perhaps, so much as here; and nowhere is greater care necessary.

LESSON LXV

about after against among

297. about in the sense of *concerning* is rendered by *dē* and the ablative:—

The ambassadors spoke about peace, lēgātī dē pāce dīxērunt.

about referring to *time* is rendered as follows:—

about meaning *in the neighborhood of* (but somewhat removed) by *circā* or *circiter* with the accusative.

about meaning *towards, getting close to, by sub (sometimes ad)* with the accusative.

about meaning *during, taking out a part, before the end of,* by *dē* with the ablative.

Compare the three expressions *circā secundam hōram* — *sub noctem* — *dē tertiā vigiliā.*

298. after is generally rendered by *post* with the accusative.

after of *immediate succession* is rendered by *ē* or *ex* with the ablative:—

Immediately after his consulship he set out, ex cōsulātū profectus est.

after meaning *coming close to, near to*, is rendered by **ad** with the accusative :—

After the manner of beasts, ad modum bēstiārum.

299. against, when preceded by a verb of motion, is usually rendered by **in** and the accusative, and emphasizes the direction taken by the action :—

Cœsar set out against the Gauls, Caesar in Gallōs est profectus.

against meaning *contrary to, in opposition to*, is rendered by **contrā** with the accusative and emphasizes the idea of hostility.

Before names of persons we find either **in** or **contrā** according to the idea to be conveyed. With **in** the person is the object of a feeling or act that may be either friendly or unfriendly, but **contrā** is used only of the latter.

300. among of nations and large companies is rendered by **apud** with the accusative, as *apud Helvētiōs, among the Helvetians.*

among after words like *conspicuous, famous*, and the like, is rendered by **inter** with the accusative :—

Who was the most famous among the Roman orators?

Quis erat inter ḍrātōrēs Rōmānōs clārissimus?

among meaning *in the number of* is rendered by **in** with the ablative :—

I reckon him among my friends, in meīs amīcīs eum habeō.

among after verbs of motion is often rendered by **in** or **inter** and the accusative :—

He divided the army among the states, exercitūm in cīvitātīs dīvisit.

301.

IDIOMS AND PHRASES

exercitatiō dīcendī.

practice in speaking.

optimārum artium studia.

the pursuit of the liberal arts.

in prīmīs.

among the first.

ratiō studiōrum.

a course of study.

rem agere.	<i>to conduct a case.</i>
ūti prope novō quōdam genere dīcendī.	<i>to use an almost new manner of pleading.</i>

FOR ORAL TRANSLATION — CHAPTERS I AND 2

302. 1. In his oration for the poet Archias, Cicero says many things about the pursuit of the liberal arts. 2. He conducted the case before the prætor. 3. Many among the Romans devoted themselves to the pursuit of culture. 4. Among Roman orators Cicero was the most distinguished. 5. In this oration the orator did not speak after the custom of the courts, but used an almost new manner of pleading. 6. I ask you whether we among the first ought not to bring aid to Archias. 7. When Archias came to Rome, Cicero was about four years old.¹ 8. ²Why should I not speak a little more freely before this concourse of educated men? 9. It seems wonderful that ³any one was willing to speak against the poet. 10. After the Punic wars the Romans became⁴ desirous of entering upon these courses of study. 11. If Archias were not a citizen, he ought to be added. 12. All the arts are of this nature, that they are bound together by a kind of relationship.

1. Remember the idiomatic use of *nātus*. 2. Rhetorical question.
3. *quisquam*. 4. *fieri*.

LESSON LXVI

before by for from

303. before is generally rendered by *ante* with the accusative after verbs of both rest and motion. Finer shades of meaning are expressed as follows:—

prae with the ablative is used after verbs of motion in the sense of *directly in front of*, so especially in the phrase *prae sē*:—

He carried a dagger before him, sicam prae sē tulit.

prō with the ablative is used to denote *rest in front of* :—

They were on guard before the gate, prō portis in statiōne erant.

ob with the accusative is used to denote motion *to meet, to the face of* :—

Death presents itself before our eyes, mors ob oculōs versātur.

apud (more rarely *ad*) with the accusative denotes *in the presence of* a large body of people, as *apud senātum, before the senate.*

cōram with the ablative denotes *in the presence of* an individual, as *cōram Ariovistō, before Ariovistus.* *apud*, however, is often used of presence before an official, as *apud praetōrem, before the prætor.*

304. *by* denoting *agency* is expressed by *ā* or *ab* with the ablative.

by denoting *means* is expressed by the ablative without a preposition.

by denoting the *route or the way by which* is expressed by the ablative without a preposition.

by denoting the *medium through which* is expressed by *per* with the accusative (cf. sec. 103) :—

Cæsar was informed by letter and by scouts, Cæsar per litterās et exploratōrēs certior factus est.

by denoting *nearness to a person* is expressed by *apud* with the accusative, to a *place* by *ad* or *prope* with the accusative :—

I was sitting by Cicero, apud Cicerōnem sedēbam.

I have a villa by the Tiber, villam ad Tiberim habeō.

by in oaths and adjurations is expressed by *per* with the accusative, as *by the gods, per deōs.*

305. *for* is often expressed in Latin by the case-constructions without a preposition :—

Case-constructions
often translated
by *for*

- | | |
|---|---|
| Case-constructions
often translated
by <i>for</i> | Objective Genitive with Nouns, Adjectives, and Verbs.
Dative of Purpose or End.
Dative with Adjectives.
Accusative of Duration of Time and Extent of Space.
Ablative or Genitive of Price or Value.
Ablative of Cause. |
|---|---|

for meaning *instead of*, *in behalf of*, or *for the sake of*, is expressed by *prō* with the ablative.

for denoting *motion towards* is expressed by the accusative with or without a preposition :—

He set out for Rome, Rōmam profectus est.

He set out for the province, ad prōvinciam profectus est.

for of a preventing cause is expressed by *prae* with the ablative :—

I can not speak for tears, prae lacrimis dīcere nōn possum.

for denoting *emphatic cause* may be expressed by *ob*, *propter*, or *dē* with their respective cases.

for sometimes introduces a purpose construction.

306. from is often rendered in Latin by the bare ablative, much more rarely by the dative (see Ref. 54). Prepositions are employed as follows :—

from meaning *away from*, of literal and emphatic separation, is expressed by *ā* or *ab* and the ablative.

from meaning *down from* is expressed by *dē* with the ablative.

from meaning *out of* is expressed by the ablative with *ē* or *ex*.

307.

IDIOMS AND PHRASES

<i>ut prīmum.</i>	<i>as soon as.</i>
<i>omnibus antecellere.</i>	<i>to excel all.</i>
<i>cōgnitiōne dīgnus.</i>	<i>worthy of acquaintance.</i>
<i>rēs ad scribendum.</i>	<i>subjects for writing.</i>
<i>aequissimō iūre ac foedere cīvitās.</i>	<i>a state with most favorable treaty rights.</i>

FOR ORAL TRANSLATION—CHAPTERS 3 AND 4

308. 1. Cicero says that Archias devoted himself to the pursuit of writing as soon as he emerged from boyhood. 2. At Antioch, once a famous city, he quickly excelled all. 3. The report of his talent was ¹noised abroad before his arrival in Latium. 4. I think that he set out for Italy from Asia by sea. 5. After his arrival all who were worthy of acquaintance were anxious to hear him. 6. One of the consuls was Marius, of whom it is truly said that he could furnish subjects for writing. 7. Heraclea is a Greek city by the sea. 8. After citizenship at Heraclea was given (to him) he wished to be enrolled at Rome. 9. For this reason he made public profession before his good friend Quintus Metellus. 10. I think that Lucullus had great influence among the Heracleans. 11. I hear that ambassadors have come with evidence for Archias. 12. By these ambassadors the Heracleans showed² that he had been enrolled. 13. I do not deny that that state enjoyed the most favorable treaty rights.

1. Translate by one word. 2. *dēmōnstrāre*.

LESSON LXVII

309.

IDIOMS AND PHRASES

tabulārum fidem resīgnāre.

to destroy confidence in documents.

iūs cīvitātis.

the right of citizenship.

sē gerere prō cīve.

to deport one's self as a citizen.

ōrātiō et facultās.

power of eloquence.

mē quid pudeat?

why should I be ashamed?

parvī dūcere.

to consider of small value.

FOR WRITTEN TRANSLATION—CHAPTERS 5 AND 6

310. What is there that can destroy confidence in the tablets of Metellus, by which the poet's right of citizenship has been established? Of course you will ask for our ¹census rolls, ²just as if you did not know that Archias went to Asia with Lucullus; but since Archias was already then deporting himself as a citizen, there is no doubt that he would have been enrolled had he been in Italy at that time. But, Grattius, perchance³ you consider this poet of small importance and you wonder because I am so delighted with him. Yet why should I be ashamed to confess that I devote as much of my leisure as I can to the pursuit of the very⁴ arts which Archias cultivates? For from these my power of eloquence springs, and from this fountain I have drawn the precepts of the wise from my youth up.

1. Translate by one word. 2. See Ref. 42. 3. forte. 4. ipse.

LESSON LXVIII

in of on

311. in is generally rendered by Latin *in*. It is often not expressed—as with the ablative of specification, before locatives and names of towns, before *locō*, *modō*, *silentiō*, *aestāte*, *hieme*, and before nouns modified by *tōtus*.

in denoting manner, if expressed at all, is translated by *cum* (see sec. 112).

in with the added notion of *taking a part of, before the completion of,* is expressed by *dē* with the ablative, as *late in the night, multā dē nocte.*

in referring to an author's works is expressed by *apud* with the accusative, as *we read in Cicero, apud Cicerōnem legimus.*

For *in* in the sense of *in the presence of*, see sec. 303.

312. of is usually the sign of the genitive case.

of denoting *source* or *origin* is expressed by the ablative with or without ē (*ex*) or ā (*ab*). See Ref. 15.

of denoting *material* is expressed by the ablative, usually with ē (*ex*) or dē. See Ref. 15.

of denoting *characteristic* or *quality* is expressed by the genitive or ablative. See Ref. 13.

of denoting *cause* is expressed by the ablative (see Ref. 5), as *he died of hunger, famē periit.*

of often represents the partitive genitive, but see sec. 73, 74.

of meaning *selected from among* is rendered by ē (*ex*) with the ablative:—

Of this number was Africanus, ex hōc numerō erat Africānus.

of is often used in English where Latin uses an appositive, as *the city of Rome, urbs Rōma.*

For of in the sense of *about, concerning*, see sec. 297.

313. on after verbs of *motion* is generally rendered by *in* with the accusative, after verbs of *rest* by *in* with the ablative.

on in phrases of location like *on the right, on the rear, etc.* is rendered by ā (*ab*) with the ablative.

on denoting *time when* is usually expressed by the bare ablative, as *on the third day, tertīō diē.*

on in the sense of *upon* is usually expressed by *super*, with the accusative after verbs of motion and with the ablative after verbs of rest.

For on meaning *about, concerning*, see sec. 297.

314.

IDIOMS AND PHRASES

<i>litteris prōdere.</i>	<i>to hand down in books.</i>
<i>ut opinor.</i>	<i>as I think.</i>
<i>arte cōstāre.</i>	<i>to depend upon art.</i>
<i>omni ratiōne.</i>	<i>in every way.</i>
<i>sē ad litterārum studium cōferre.</i>	<i>to devote one's self to the pursuit of learning.</i>

FOR ORAL TRANSLATION — CHAPTERS 7 AND 8

315. 1. Not all of the most distinguished men have devoted themselves to the pursuit of learning. 2. There are some¹ who without education show themselves of excellent mind and character. 3. But there is no doubt that something remarkable appears when education has been added to unusual natural ability. 4. On this (subject)² one may read many things in Cicero. 5. In one passage³ of the oration for Archias he says that the pursuit of letters ought to be cultivated in every way. 6. Cicero himself did not hesitate⁴ to confess that poets were sacred. 7. "Some pursuits,"⁵ said he, "depend upon art, but poets are filled with a sort of divine inspiration." 8. The Romans thought that among the older writers Ennius was easily first in excellence. 9. His virtues have been handed down in books. 10. In those times Lælius and Cato were considered very learned. 11. No recreation of the mind, as I think, is more humanizing than the pursuit of letters. 12. One of the seven cities which claimed Homer as a citizen was Smyrna.

1. Ref. 36. 2. Latin, "it is permitted to read." 3. I.e. "place."
4. *dubitare*, cf. Part I sec. 167. 5. See sec. 232.

LESSON LXIX

over to with

316. over of *motion* or *rest above* is expressed by *super* with the accusative or ablative. In the latter sense *suprā* with the accusative may be used:—

The eagle flies over the clouds, aquila super nūbīs volitat.

over in the sense of *across* is expressed by *trāns* and the accusative, as *over the river*, *trāns flūmen*.

over meaning *more than* is best expressed by *amplius*, as *over twenty cities, amplius vīgintī urbēs.*

over meaning *throughout* or *during* is expressed by *per* and the accusative, as *over a period of ten years, per decem annōs.*

Where *over* denotes *superiority in authority*, it is generally represented by some compound verb; e.g. *praeficere*, *to appoint over.*

317. to is often a sign of the dative, of the infinitive, or of a purpose clause.

to meaning *motion to* or *into* is expressed by *ad* or *in* with the accusative.

to meaning *extension of space to* is rendered by *usque ad* and the accusative or by *tenus** and the ablative:—

He reigns to the mountains { *ūsque ad montīs rēgnat.*
montibus tenus rēgnat.

to meaning *extension of number to* is rendered by *ad* and the accusative:—

The enemy were killed to a man, hostēs ad ūnum occisi sunt.

to meaning *extension of time to* is expressed by *ad* or *in* with the accusative, as *to the second hour, ad secundam hōram.*

318. with is often a part of a compound verb and is not to be rendered by a Latin preposition, as *reprehendere*, *to find fault with*; *assentīrī*, *to agree with*; *īrāscī*, *to be angry with*.

with reference to
with regard to
with respect to } are translated by *ad* or by *quod attinet ad.*

*With respect to Cæsar, I have this to say, quod attinet ad
Caesarem, haec dicō.*

For further consideration of *with* see sec. 111, and Part I sec. 499.

* *Tenus* follows its case.

319.

IDIOMS AND PHRASES

<i>in caelum tollere.</i>	<i>to praise to the skies.</i>
<i>āversus ā Mūsīs.</i>	<i>indifferent to poetry.</i>
<i>nostri māiōrēs.</i>	<i>our forefathers.</i>
<i>dē vītā dīmicāre.</i>	<i>to fight at the risk of life.</i>
<i>scriptor rērum.</i>	<i>a historian.</i>

FOR ORAL TRANSLATION — CHAPTERS 9 AND 10

320. 1. Homer had few friends (while) living, but after his death seven cities claimed him. 2. Even Marius, who might have seemed indifferent to poetry, praised him to the skies. 3. With regard to that famous Themistocles, they say that¹ he loved to hear his virtues praised by poets. 4. Pontus is over the sea far from Italy. 5. Lucullus with a Roman army routed the forces of the Armenians. 6. A statue of marble was set on the tomb of the Scipios by our forefathers. 7. To the times of Cicero Latin was hemmed in by narrow boundaries. 8. Do you know how many historians Alexander the Great had with him? 9. What did he say when² he stood by the tomb of Achilles? 10. Lucullus drove the king from Pontus even to the extreme³ limits of Armenia. 11. Those who fight for glory at the risk of life⁴ are eager to have their exploits written about. 12. Over twenty-five ships of the enemy were sunk in that naval battle.

1. Follow the idiom of the text. 2. Latin *tum cum*, see sec. 184. A. 3. *ultimus*, -a, -um. 4. Latin, “desire that it be written concerning their affairs.”

LESSON LXX

321. Review the Grammatical Notes on the use of Prepositions, Lessons LXV—LXIX.

322. Review the idioms and phrases on the following page:—

aequissimō iūre ac foedere.	ōrātiō et facultās.
arte cōnstāre.	parvī dūcere.
āversus ā Mūsis.	ratiō studiōrum.
cōgnitiōne dīgnus.	rem agere.
dē vītā dīmicāre.	rēs ad scribendum.
exercitātiō dīcendī.	scriptor rērum.
in caelum tollere.	sē ad litterārum studium cōn-
in prīmīs.	ferre.
iūs cīvitātis.	sē gerere prō cīve.
litterīs prōdere.	tabulārum fidem resīgnāre.
mē quid pudeat?	ut opīnor.
nostrī māiōrēs.	ut prīmum.
omnī ratiōne.	ūtī prope novō quōdam genere
omnibus antecellere.	dīcendī.
optimārum artium studia.	

FOR WRITTEN TRANSLATION — CHAPTERS II AND 12

323. We can not hide this (fact), that all the best men, even the very philosophers who write pamphlets on the ¹worthlessness of fame, are influenced by the desire for praise. Many of our generals almost with arms in their hands have sought to perpetuate² the memory of their names by monuments and statues. Surely, if the mind did not look forward to the future and if we thought that all things would perish with ourselves, we should not torture ourselves with such anxieties and labors up to the last moment ³of our lives. ⁴Since then we are all so desirous⁵ of immortality, we ought to preserve this poet who promises that he will spread abroad to the everlasting memory of the world the glorious exploits of the Roman people.

1. Latin, "the despising of glory." 2. prōdere. 3. Latin, "of life."

4. Latin, "on which account since." 5. cupidus, -a, -um.

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PART III

EXERCISES FOR SENIOR REVIEW

BASED ON CICERO'S ORATIONS AND LETTERS

EXERCISES FOR SENIOR REVIEW

N.B. The numerical references are to the Grammatical Summary, p. 181.

EXERCISE I

A. 1. ⁹⁷ After the consuls had been elected, Cicero prayed to^a the immortal gods ¹¹⁸ that this choice^b might result favorably to the Roman people. 2. Murena and Silanus were declared consuls for^c the next year. 3. It happened ¹²³ that one of these consuls elect was accused of bribery.⁶⁸ 4. Cicero defended Murena's cause, ^d⁸⁷ although the accusers blamed him for undertaking the case. 5. There is no doubt ¹²⁴ that the orator wished to repel^e hostile attacks on the fame and fortunes of his friend. 6. Cicero, ²⁸ while he was consul, had proposed a law concerning bribery,^f and it had been enacted by the senate and ratified by the people. 7. ⁸⁴ Since this was so, Cato and many others said ⁸⁷ that it was not right for ⁹⁸ Cicero to plead the cause. 8. This is that famous Cato who, ¹²⁷ several years later, committed suicide ¹⁰¹ at Utica; and for this reason he is called Cato Uticensis. 9. It is ⁶³ the duty of a good consul, not only to see ¹²⁰ what is being done, but also to foresee ¹²⁰ what is ^g likely to happen. 10. Cicero will say in defense that nothing has been done contrary to law.

a. Latin, "from." *b.* Latin, "thing." *c.* in with acc. *d.* Latin, "though the undertaking of the case was blamed by the accusers."

e. Latin, "attacks of foes from." *f.* Latin, "which, enacted by the senate, the people had commanded to be ratified." *g.* The first periphrastic often has this force.

B. For many reasons, Cicero's orations against^a Verres, in which he gives^b a full account of the latter's shameful acts committed against the Sicilians, are¹²⁵ worth reading; for it must be confessed^c that he was⁹⁸ the most corrupt proprætor that ever ruled over a province. These orations, moreover, show us not alone the evils by which the Roman state was affected at that time, but also the patriotism with which the distinguished orator was filled. And he took the part of prosecutor with^d such zeal¹²² that Verres^e decided¹³⁶ to go into *(voluntary) exile.

a. in. *b.* Latin, "in many words." *c.* Latin, "that he among all proprætors who have ever ruled over a province was the most corrupt." *d.* illæ.

EXERCISE II

A. 1. Sulpicius⁷⁹ was exceedingly vexed⁸⁵ because Cicero⁹⁷ had forgotten his friendship,⁷⁰ and was defending Murena against him.¹¹⁵ 2. It is a^a serious matter to be justly^b accused in *(a case of) friendship; and⁸⁷ even if you are falsely accused,⁹⁹ it ought not to be regarded lightly. 3. Murena was born of a distinguished and honorable plebeian family,¹⁵ at Lanuvium,¹⁰¹ a Roman^c municipal town. 4. ⁴⁰If^d my intimacy with you had caused me to withdraw from this case, the consul elect would (now) have no defender in that state in which our ancestors intended that^e no one,⁴⁷ however low, should ever want⁹² an advocate. 5. I should consider myself arrogant, gentlemen of the jury,⁴⁰ if^f the consul had found me wanting. 6. I will deal with you, Sulpicius,^g as if my brother, who is very dear to me, were⁴² in your^h place. 7. One part of the accusation, which is concerned with the life of Murena and which ought⁹⁴ to have been the most serious, is the most trifling.

* Words in parenthesis are not to be translated.

8. Something has been said concerning Asia, but this province was desiredⁱ by him not for self-gratification, butⁱⁱ that he might serve as a soldier² under his father as general.

a. grave. *b.* Latin, "truly." *c.* See Part I sec. 29. *d.* Latin, "your intimacy had removed me from." *e.* Latin, "to no one, the lowest, an advocate should ever be wanting." *f.* Latin, "I had been wanting to the consul." *g.* Latin, "not otherwise than if." *h.* The demonstrative of the second person, see 110. *i.* Latin, "sought."

B. It will be easily perceived¹²⁰ what sort of a man you are, Verres, when you are found to have robbed not only "your enemies but even "your friends⁹ in a most shameless manner. Most open and especially hospitable to you⁴⁵ was the house of Heius^b of Messana, which, before your coming, was so splendidly furnished¹²² that it was no more^c of an ornament to its owner than to the city. There was in the house a very ancient chapel in which were four statues¹⁸ of marvelous beauty, the work of Greek artists; ^dand all these statues you took away. "I bought them," you say. But I ask¹² at how much Heius valued¹²⁰ them, and why he sold¹²⁰ them.

a. Latin, "among enemies," "among friends." *b.* In Latin express by the adjective, "belonging to Messana." *c.* Latin, "for an ornament to the master." *d.* Latin, "which all," cf. Part II sec. 27. *b.*

EXERCISE III

A. 1. The Romans thought that dancing was⁸⁷ the lowest of all vices. 2. For this reason Cicero took it ill⁸⁵ that Cato had accused Murena of dancing.⁶⁸ 3. He said that Cato ought not thus rashly to accuse a consul of the Roman people against^a whose conduct^b nothing could⁸⁷ be shown. 4. The consul elect is worthy of defense⁸ because he is a virtuous and upright man. 5. In dignity¹⁶ of birth, integrity, and industry, they were equals; ^cand, depending

on this honorable record, they sought the consulship. 6. At the time ¹⁸²when this case was tried, ^ascarcely any one of the common people knew ⁸⁶ what^c a difference there once was ¹²⁰between the patricians and plebeians. 7. The plebeians ⁷⁹had long since forgotten the dissension⁷⁰ which ¹⁸⁷many years before had driven them to the Aventine. 8. On the other hand the Quirites always knew ¹²⁰whether or not ^ethe candidates for the consulship ^hbelonged to the nobility.⁶⁸ 9. There was no doubt ¹²⁴that both Sulpicius and Murena ^hbelonged to this order.

a. in. *b.* Latin, "life." *c.* What case follows *frētus*? see Gram. The Latin says, "supported by which ornaments." *d.* Latin, "there was scarcely any one of the common people who." *e.* quantum. *f.* sed. *g.* Latin, "those seeking the consulship." *h.* Latin, "were of."

B. But ¹¹⁷to return to those statues which Verres took from the chapel; ⁸⁷though they were all very beautiful, yet the one of Cupid, made of marble,¹⁵ excelled all the others.⁴⁷ It was the work of Praxiteles, the same artist that made ¹¹⁰that famous Cupid which was at Thespiae,¹⁰¹ on account of which ["]people go to visit Thespiae, for there is no other reason ⁷¹for going there. C. Claudius, the ædile, once used this Cupid¹⁷ while he ⁷⁸was decorating the Forum; but he was careful afterwards ⁷⁸to send it back, and thanked the citizens of Messana for^b their courtesy.

a. Latin, "Thespiae is visited, for there is no other cause for visiting (it)." *b.* ob.

EXERCISE IV

A. 1. The steps^a towards the acquisition of the consulship would have been easier,⁴¹ if your grandfather and father had been prætors.²⁸ 2. There are some ⁸⁶who are thought worthy of the highest dignity,⁸ not because of ^bnobility of family, but because of their own virtue. 3. ¹¹⁹Did not Pompey

hand down to posterity an honorable name which he did not receive from his ancestors? 4. Cicero says ⁸⁵that if want of nobility (of birth) 'had been an objection, approach to the consulship would not have been open even ¹¹⁵to himself. 5. He was the first new man ⁸⁶by whom⁴ the barriers of the nobility were broken down. 6. "It was his fortune ¹²³to seek this office ⁸together with two patricians, Catiline and Galba; but he surpassed ⁸²the one in worth and the other in popularity. 7. ⁷⁵Let us leave off talking about birth, and let us 'look into the other points. 8. ⁴⁸If you enter upon a magistracy, ⁹⁹you must live at the will of others and not according to your own (desire). 9. ⁸⁴Since you have fought battles, routed the enemy, and taken several cities, ⁸²some by storm, others by siege, ⁸it must needs be ¹²⁸that you are skilled in military affairs.⁵⁷

a. Singular in Latin, and followed by the genitive gerundive construction. *b.* Express "nobility of family" by one word. *c.* Latin, "had been objected." *d.* Latin, "it happened to him that." *e.* Latin, "see the other (things)." *f.* Latin, "force." *g.* *necesse est.*

B. ¹¹⁷To show that Verres did not buy the statues ⁹in an honorable manner, but by^a injustice, Cicero said ⁸⁷that Heius, ^bwho always had an abundance of ready money, ^cwas in no way forced to sell anything; (and further that,) ⁸⁵even if he had been in debt, yet he would not have sold those statues which had been in his family and in the chapel of his ancestors for so many years; ^dand that 'he⁵⁰ could not have been persuaded¹¹⁸ ^fto take even a great sum of money for these monuments.⁴⁷ ⁷⁵"Let us see," he says, "how great that sum was¹⁸⁵ which could¹²⁷ lead Heius astray." It appears ⁹⁸that all these statues were sold to Verres ¹²for six thousand five hundred sesterces.

a. per. *b. to have on abundance of ready money = in suis nummis multis esse.* *c.* Latin, "was compelled by no force."

d. and . . . not,

neque. *e.* Latin, "it could not have been persuaded to him." The passive of an intransitive verb is impersonal. *f.* Latin, "that he should place greatness of money before."

EXERCISE V

A. 1. ⁷⁸While Murena^a was lieutenant to Lucullus, he so conducted himself in a most important war ¹²²that he performed^b many glorious exploits^c in the absence of the commander-in-chief. 2. These things ¹⁰⁹I would not hesitate to say ²in the presence of Lucullus himself, for they are all witnessed to ¹⁰in the public dispatches. 3. Lucullus has given him as much praise^d as an ambitious commander could ⁷⁴while sharing his glory with another. 4. ¹¹⁹Do you know ¹²⁰how many years¹³⁸ Murena was with^e the army? 5. ¹⁸⁴After he had returned to Rome,¹⁰⁵ some thought that he ought not to contend^f for office with those who had remained¹²⁷ at home.¹⁰¹ 6. Who can doubt ¹²⁴that, ⁷³for acquiring the consulship, the glory of military affairs contributes much more than ^gthat of the civil law? 7. Lawyers⁴⁶ have to wake up before light ¹¹⁷to give answers to their clients, soldiers⁴⁶ to draw up the line of battle. 8. ⁸²The one must take heed ¹¹⁸lest his clients, the other lest his camp, be captured. 9. We all know ⁸⁷that valor ^hin war won eternal glory for the Romans and compelled the world to obey their commands.⁴⁹ 10. ¹⁸⁴As soon as a suspicion of a disturbance is heard, all other arts become still.

a. See Part I sec. 18. *b.* See Part I sec. 114. *c.* rēs. *d.* Latin, "without." *e.* apud. *f.* Latin, "concerning honors." *g.* The redundant *that in that of* is not expressed in Latin. *h.* Latin, "wārlike," agreeing with "valor."

B. It appears further from the accounts of Heius ⁹⁸that Verres bought the Cupid of Praxiteles, "a statue ⁸praised to the skies by those who are 'judges of these things,'⁵⁷ for

sixteen hundred sesterces.¹² Great heavens! ^ait is no wonder ¹²⁸that he preferred to buy (it) rather than to ask (for it). For who of you⁶¹ is ignorant ⁶⁴at how great a price these things are valued,¹²⁰ and ⁶⁴for how much they are wont to be sold? I have seen a small statue ^cof bronze sold for forty thousand¹² sesterces, and, ⁴⁰if I wished, I could name men who have bought⁸⁶ them for even more.⁶⁴ Is it not manifest, therefore, ⁹⁸that Heius ^fcould not have been induced⁹⁰ (to sell) by the greatness¹⁰ of the sum?

a. Latin, "which statue was," etc. *b.* *to praise to the skies = ad caelum ferre.* *c.* Latin, "zealous for." *d.* Latin, "it is not wonderful." *e.* Use adjective. *f.* Latin, "not to have been able to be induced."

EXERCISE VI

A. 1. In his oration for^a Murena the orator speaks wittily of the civil law. 2. Formerly only a few knew ¹²⁰whether a thing could be done legally or not. 3. ⁴¹If I had advanced sufficiently ⁷⁴in speaking, I would speak more sparingly in^b its praise. 4. Cicero places the orator before the lawyer,⁴⁷ ⁸⁵because (he says) the latter¹¹⁰ needs to know only the law, but the former must also have skill in speaking. 5. He adds ⁸⁷that there are two arts which can place men in the highest rank of dignity: one, that^c of general; the other, that^c of a good orator. 6. For by the latter^d the ornaments of peace are preserved, by the former^d the dangers of war are repelled. 7. ⁸⁷Although the other virtues are of importance, ⁷⁵let that one be the first in the state because of which the state itself is the chief of all (states). 8. ⁹⁵Would that all men, O Servius,^d were ^eas eminent as you are in good faith,¹⁶ modesty, and temperance. 9. ⁸⁷Though Cato says that the tribes of Asia ⁹⁹are to be despised, I will show that our wars with them have

been the most grievous. 10. Tell me, ¹¹⁹ did not Lucius Scipio, ⁹⁷ after subduing Asia, assume the cognomen Asiaticus?

a. I.e. "in behalf of." *b.* Latin, "concerning." *c.* See Exercise v. *A*, note *g.* *d.* See Part II sec. 32. *e.* Latin, "eminent equally as you."

B. Cicero feared ¹¹⁸ that Heius, ⁸⁴ since he was chief of the embassy that had been sent ¹²⁷ by the Mamertini ⁷³ to praise Verres, would be silent about his private wrongs. However, ⁸⁴ since he hoped that this man, who was regarded ⁸⁶ as the most noble in^a all his city, ⁹⁴ would at least confess that the statues were not ¹⁰¹ at his house, ^b he had the courage ⁹⁰ to present him as a witness.²⁸ ^c And in this hope he was not disappointed, for, though Heius praised Verres officially, he told the truth about the statues.

a. Latin, "of." *b.* Latin, "he dared." *c.* Latin, "and from this hope he was not cast down."

EXERCISE VII

A. 1. ⁸⁴ Since Cato was ^a of the same character as I see that you are, he would never have set out for that war, ⁴⁰ if he thought it ⁹⁹ was to be fought against ^b women. 2. There is no doubt ¹²⁴ that ²by the crushing of Carthage the republic was delivered from the greatest dangers.¹⁴ 3. ¹⁸⁴ After Scipio^c had driven Hannibal out of Africa, he was persuaded by the senate ¹¹⁸ to set out as lieutenant to his brother. 4. ⁸⁸ If you (will) consider ¹²⁰ what sort of a man Mithradates was,¹⁸⁵ you will place him before all the kings⁴⁷ with whom the Roman people have waged war. 5. Sulla, no inexperienced general ^dto say the least, ²made peace with him and let him go. 6. The king, ²after taking several years ⁷³ to strengthen his forces, ^cset out for Italy itself ¹⁰with a fleet. 7. Two consuls were sent to Asia, ¹¹⁷ that the one might pursue the king and the other protect the province. 8. The

disastrous fortunes^s of one of them by land and sea greatly increased the power and fame^s of the king. 9. The king^h attacked Cyzicus with all his forces,⁸⁵ because he thought that that city⁹⁴ would be the door of Asia. 10. Tell me,¹¹⁹ do you think that naval battle, when the enemy's fleetⁱ was hastening to Italy, was an ordinary struggle?

a. Latin, "such . . . as." b. Latin, "with." c. Place first. For the construction, see 50. d. *ut minimē dicam.* e. Latin, "sought." f. *rēs.* g. Latin, "name." h. Latin, "made an attack against the Cyzicenes." i. Latin, "was seeking."

B. ⁴⁰The Mamertini would never have sent the embassy¹⁰⁴ from Messana to Rome¹²⁹ to assist Verres, "had he not shown them public favors; nct, however, without great loss to the republic and the province of Sicily. For the grain which they were wont to give⁹⁰ to the Roman people yearly he remitted for three years,¹³⁸ and throughout those years he levied neither a ship nor a soldier, ^bthough they were due according to the treaty.

a. Latin, "unless he had favored them publicly." b. Express by a relative clause of characteristic which here denotes concession.

EXERCISE VIII

A. 1. ¹³⁴After the king had been expelled from his kingdom,¹⁴ he "combined his forces with those⁴⁸ of his son-in-law. 2. He says that⁸⁵ if he⁴⁶ had had to speak about the exploits of our army, ^bhe could have mentioned many very great battles. 3. Nor would the senate have thought⁴⁰ 'it necessary to undertake this war⁹ with such care, ⁴⁰if that king⁹⁹ had deserved contempt. 4. ¹³²When Lucullus had waged war against the king¹³⁸ for many years, the business⁷¹ of finishing it was assigned^d to Pompey. 5. ¹¹⁹Do you know¹²⁰ what the Bosphorus is? It is a place⁸⁶ ^eto which an

army cannot approach. 6. Mithradates,⁸⁷ though he was in extreme peril, nevertheless retained the royal name. 7. ⁸⁷ Even if the enemy should be driven out of all his coasts, yet I should not regard the victory as mine¹⁸³ until I should drive him out of life¹⁴ itself. 8. The life of the king was regarded (as)⁶⁴ of such importance that the war was not considered finished⁹⁷ ¹⁸³ until his death was announced. 9. Is there any one⁸⁶ who doubts¹²⁴ that Murena, as lieutenant, was (a man) of the greatest courage⁶⁴? 10. ⁷⁸To acquire the consulship there is need not only of industry¹¹ & in the forum but also of many other things.¹¹

a. Latin, "joined his forces to." b. *futūrum fuisse ut*, etc., because *possum* has no fut. part. c. Latin, "that this war ought to be undertaken." d. Latin, "allotted." e. Latin, "whither." f. Latin, "I should not possess the victory." g. Express by an adjective.

B. Cicero truly says⁸⁷ that Verres^a did at Messana¹⁰¹ as pirates are wont to do, who, though they are common enemies of all, yet have⁸⁷ some friends, whom⁴⁹ they not only spare,⁸⁶ but even enrich⁸⁶ with booty¹⁰; and those especially who have⁸⁶ a town in a convenient place, ^b to which their ships⁴⁶ must often go.¹²⁷ Such^c was Phaselis of Cilicia, ^da town once inhabited⁴ by the best men, but which^e was in a place so situated that pirates sailing from Cilicia often^f touched there, and which they finally bound to themselves⁴⁷ by an alliance.¹⁰

a. Latin, "did so . . . as." b. Latin, "whither it must often be approached by their ships." Impersonal passive second periphrastic. c. Latin, "of this kind." d. Latin, "which town was," etc. e. Latin, "was so placed." f. Latin, "came to land to it."

EXERCISE IX

A. 1. What sea^a has agitations of its waves equal to the disturbances that move the comitia? 2. It often happens¹²³ that the smallest breath of rumor changes everything.

3. Sometimes things are done without any apparent cause,
¹²² so that, strange to say,¹³⁰ ^b the people themselves wonder
¹²⁰ at what they themselves have done. 4. Nothing is more
obscure than men's wishes⁶ and nothing more uncertain
than the common people.⁶ 5. Who thought that Catulus,²²
(a man) ¹⁸ of the greatest talent, wealth, and influence, could
be overcome ⁴by Manlius? 6. Not even ¹⁸²when this had
happened, could it be explained ^c ¹²⁰why it had so happened.
7. ⁷⁶Don't impose more labor⁶¹ on the soldier⁴⁷ than you
have taken upon yourself.¹¹⁵ 8. ⁶⁴Of how much value do you
think it is, for (gaining) a reputation, ⁹⁸to be considered^d
fortunate²⁸ and brave²⁸? 9. ⁸⁴Since we ourselves are
delighted with the games,⁵ ¹²¹why should we wonder at^e the
ignorant multitude?

- a. Latin, "has such great . . . as." b. Latin, "even the people."
c. Latin, "be perceived." d. Latin, "to be held." e. dē.

B. As the pirates of Cilicia used^a Phaselis,¹⁷ so Verres
the pirate of Sicily used^a Messana. Hither all the booty
was brought and concealed, thence everything was secretly
sent to Italy. And in that harbor he had^b a very large ship
built⁹⁸ to carry¹¹⁷ the plunder. In return for these favors,^c
exemption was granted by him ^dfrom all expense, labor, and
military service, and, ^eso far as I know, the Mamertini were
the only ones not only in Sicily but in the whole world ⁸⁶who
were exempt^f from these burdens.

- a. The verb needs to be expressed but once. b. Latin, "saw to,"
" cared for." c. Latin, "things." d. Latin, "of." e. Cf. Gram. § 535. d
(320. d); B. 283. 5; H. 591. 3 (503. N. 1); H-B. 521. 1. f. f. Latin, "free."

EXERCISE X

A. 1. Cicero says ⁸⁷that games delight men, ⁸⁷though
they sometimes pretend not. 2. You led the Roman people

¹²²to fear ¹¹⁸that Catiline would become consul.²⁸ 3. His countenance was full of rage,⁵⁷ his eyes of crime, his speech of arrogance. 4. Surrounded⁹⁷ by a band of assassins, he used to threaten the republic⁴⁹ and the lives^a of all the citizens. 5. ^bIn consequence of these things, ¹¹⁸you yourselves remember ^bwhat fear he inspired¹²⁰ in all good men⁴⁷ and what great despair seized the state. 6. ^cHe said that the wretched ought^d not to believe the promises⁴⁹ of the fortunate. 7. ¹¹⁷That we might be able to discuss ^ethese matters in the senate, a resolution of the senate was passed, ²on my motion, ⁸²that the comitia should not be held the next day.¹³⁹ 8. And so on the next day, ^fin a full meeting of the senate, I commanded Catiline to speak, ⁸³if he wished to say anything concerning the matters ¹²⁷which had been reported to me. 9. Catiline said that there were two bodies of the republic, the one⁸² feeble ¹⁸with a weak head, the other powerful without a head. 10. ^g“The latter,”¹¹⁰ said Catiline, “shall never want a head ²as long as I am alive.”

a. Latin uses singular. *b.* The Latin uses only one verb for both clauses, “what fear was inspired in all the good and how great despair in the republic.” *c.* *He said . . . not,* negāvit. *d.* oportēre. *e.* Latin, “concerning these matters.” *f.* Latin, “the senate being crowded,” abl. abs. *g.* Latin, “to the latter a head shall never be wanting.”

B. ^aIs there ¹¹¹any state so barbarous or any king so powerful ¹²²that he would not invite a Roman senator to his home¹⁰⁸? ^bAn honor which is paid,^c not to the man alone, but primarily^d to the Roman people. Yet when I, a senator, was at Messana, I was not invited publicly by the citizens, but ⁴⁰would have spent the night ^ein the public streets had not the splendid house of Basiliscus been open to me; ^fwith whom I would have lodged ⁸⁷even if I had been invited by the citizens. No other state has ever done this since^g the founding⁹⁷ of the city.

- a.* A question expecting a negative answer is how introduced?
b. *qui* honor. Why not honor *qui*? *c.* Use *habeō*. *d.* Latin, "first."
e. in *pūblicō*. *f.* Latin, "whither I would have gone to lodge."
g. Latin, "from."

EXERCISE XI

A. 1. The senators were not severe enough ^ain their action, in part because ^bthey had no fear, in part because they had ^ca great deal. 2. ^dCatiline⁴⁸ ought not to have been allowed to go forth from the senate alive. 3. In that same body he had replied to Cato¹⁸⁷ a few days before with threatening words. 4. I descended to the Campus^e with a very strong body-guard,⁸⁵ because I knew that armed men had been led there by Catiline. 5. I wore a breastplate, not¹¹⁷ to protect me, but in order that all the good might perceive in what fear and danger the consul was. 6. Ought we to wonder that Catiline's desire⁷¹for gaining^f the consulship was⁵²of great assistance to Murena? 7. Now, since Murena so wishes, it remains¹²³for me to speak on the charges of bribery. 8. It often happened¹²³that Roman magistrates were convicted of bribery.⁶⁸ 9. ¹²¹Who does not judge those men fortunate, who, removed from the pursuits of ambition,^glead lives of ease and tranquillity? 10. ¹¹⁷To omit other matters,^hwhat of the fact that Murena's accuser is his father's friend?

- a.* Latin, "in decreeing." *b.* Latin, "they feared nothing." *c.* I.e. "much." *d.* An apodosis to a contrary-to-fact condition with omitted protasis. The construction is impersonal. *e.* Latin, "ought it to be wondered." *f.* I.e. "acquiring." *g.* Latin, "have followed ease," etc. *h.* *quid quod.*

B. ¹²¹What shall I say about the cross which he⁹⁸ caused to be erected near the harbor of the city, on which he dared to hang^b a Roman citizen²in the sight of many, and which still stands in your territory as a monument of

cruelty? This you ought to have destroyed and cast down into the sea¹⁸¹ before you came to Rome¹²⁹ to praise Verres. Your city is the only one where^c travelers, when they arrive^d from Italy, see the cross of a Roman citizen¹⁸¹ before they see ‘any friend of the Roman people.

a. cūrō with the gerundive. *b.* Latin, “raise.” *c.* ad quam. *d.* Perf. subjv. *e.* Latin, “any one a friend.”

EXERCISE XII

A. 1. Cato is so violent a prosecutor¹²² that I fear his^a high standing more than I do his charge. 2. ⁷⁵Let not the high standing of the prosecutor injure Murena. 3. Publius Scipio had been twice consul and had destroyed those two terrors of this empire, Carthage and Numantia, when he prosecuted Cotta. 4. ^bHe was a man of the greatest eloquence, good faith, and integrity. 5. Since this oration⁹⁹ is not to be delivered by me before an ignorant multitude, I will speak^c somewhat boldly about the pursuits of culture. 6. The Stoicks affirmed that a wise man never repented of anything,⁶⁶ was deceived in nothing, and never changed his opinion. 7. Do you think that you would be wicked,⁸⁴ if you should do^d something from a feeling of mercy? 8. ⁸⁸If any one confesses that he has sinned and begs pardon for his wrong-doing,⁶⁰ he⁵⁰ ought to be forgiven. 9. ⁸⁷Even if certain philosophers declare that all offenses are equal, yet we know that there are different kinds of wrong-doing and unequal punishments. 10. We read in Cicero that if he had not distrusted his own abilities,⁴⁹ he would not have sought the aid of learning.

a. auctōritās. *b.* Latin, “in him was the greatest,” etc. *c.* paulō audācius. *d.* Latin, “anything induced by mercy.” *e.* Singular.

B. In his robberies Verres^a made much use of the assistance¹⁷ of Tlepolemus and Hiero, brothers, of whom one

modeled in^b wax, the other was a painter. These,⁸⁴ since 'they were suspected by their fellow-citizens^d of having plundered the temple of Apollo, fled⁹⁷ from home, and, because they knew that Verres was 'devoted to their art, betook themselves to him. 'This happened¹⁸⁸ while Verres was in Asia, but^e from that time on^h he kept them with him and later tookⁱ them to Sicily. 'And after they arrived there they found out^j in some way¹²⁰ where everything^k was, and whatever pleased them^l was sure to be lost.

a. Latin, "used much the assistance." *b.* Latin, "out of." *c.* Latin, "they had come into suspicion to their citizens." *d.* Infinitive. *e.* Latin, "desirous of." *f.* Use the plural. *g.* illō tempore. *h.* Latin, "he had them with himself." *i.* dūcō. *j.* Latin, "whither after they arrived." *k.* I.e. "each thing." *l.* Second periphrastic.

EXERCISE XIII

- A. 1. Cato,⁴⁰ if you⁵¹ had had other teachers, you would be a little more inclined to mercy. 2. "It is said that the famous¹¹⁰ Scipio^b used to keep a very learned man at his house¹¹⁷ that he might become wiser himself. 3. Although those precepts were the same (as these) that^c delight you, yet he was made more merciful rather than more cruel. 4. "Lælius did not repent of doing the same thing; and who, I pray, was wiser than he⁶? 5. Do you think that any one was more courteous than your grandfather⁶? 6. When you were speaking concerning his surpassing virtue, you said that you had him as a model⁷⁸ for imitation. 7. Therefore,¹¹⁷ to return 'to the point with which I began, I ask whether these things seem done⁹⁷ contrary to law. 8. ⁸⁸If they were done, no one can doubt¹²⁴ that they were done contrary to law. 9. Do you think it ridiculous to leave that uncertain¹²⁷ which is doubtful, and to pass judgment on that which can be doubtful to no one? 10. ⁸⁸If

you can^s prove that those (acts) were committed by Murena,
I will admit that they were illegal.^g

- a.* Use the personal construction. *b.* Latin, "had." *c.* Relative.
- d.* Latin, "it did not repent Lælius to do," etc. *e.* Latin, "to that which I began." *f.* Future tense. *g.* Latin, "committed against the law."

B. Pamphilus,⁵¹ a friend of Cicero's, had two cups¹⁸ of great weight which he was ordered to bring to the prætor's house.¹⁰⁵ When he arrived there the prætor⁷⁹ was resting, but the brothers,¹⁸⁴ when they saw him, straightway asked him where the cups were. Pamphilus showed himself greatly disturbed⁹⁷ and began to complain⁸⁷ that^b he would have nothing left⁶⁴ of any value,⁸⁴ if the cups should be taken away. Then they said, "What are you willing to give us that they may not be taken from you?" He replied that he would give a thousand sesterces. So Pamphilus was allowed to keep the cups.

- a.* Latin, "whither when he had arrived." *b.* Latin, "he would have nothing which was of any value." *c.* Latin, "it was allowed to Pamphilus."

EXERCISE XIV

A. 1. Many went out to meet Murena⁴⁷ returning¹⁰⁰ from his province. 2. It was an ancient custom at Rome¹²⁸ that men^a of the lower orders conducted candidates^b for the consulship to the Campus Martius. 3. ⁷⁶Do not^c deprive the lower class⁵⁴ of men of this enjoyment. 4. ⁷⁶Permit those who hope for all things from us, themselves also to have something⁸⁶ which they can bestow upon us. 5. Do you know why they opposed the decree⁴⁹ of the senate⁸⁸ which was passed² in the consulship of Cæsar? 6. There is no law which can prevent him^d from inviting his friends to his house. 7. Although this was not done by Murena at all, yet^e when was there a time, either within our own recollection¹⁸⁹

or that^r of our fathers, in which this has not occurred³⁶? 8. But what is the need of words¹¹? ¹¹⁹The senate does not think it a crime to go out and meet some one, does it? 9. A youth¹⁸ of the highest rank^s does not hire men for pay⁷⁸to attend him. 10. Cato^hsays that⁷⁴in choosing magistrates the judgment of men ought not to be corrupted by gifts of food, by games, and by other pleasures.

a. Express by *tenuis*, -e. *b.* Express by adjective. *c.* Latin, "take this enjoyment from," etc. *d.* A quin-clause after a verb of hindering. See Gram. *e.* Latin, "what time was there ever." *f.* See Exercise v. *A*, note *g.* *g.* Latin, "place." *h.* says . . . not, negō.

B. Although Verres^a used the eyes¹⁷ of those brothers in his robberies, yet^b he was so desirous of being thought knowing in these matters himself, that recently, after he was already^cas good as condemned, when he was at the house of Lucius Sisenna, he could not refrain^dfrom handling the silver plate which was set out in the dining-room. The house was full of distinguished men,⁶¹of whom some wondered at his boldness and others at his folly. But the slaves of Sisenna,²⁴who had heard the testimony,^enever took their eyes off from him.

a. Place first. Why? *b.* Express by *cupiō* followed by the infinitive with subj. acc. *c.* prō with abl. of the perf. pass. part. *d.* See Exercise XIV. *A*, note *d.* *e.* Latin, "nowhere cast down their eyes from him."

EXERCISE XV

A. 1. ¹²¹Shall I seek supreme authority⁷⁴by tendering pleasures to men, and by soothing their minds? 2. Although the Spartans reclined on hard oak¹⁸⁹at their daily meals, they retained their^apublic institutions no better than the Romans. 3. ^bOne ought to set apart times for pleasure⁶⁰as well as for labor. 4. Therefore, Cato, do not¹⁰in too severe language censure the usages of our ancestors, which

‘experience itself has justified. 5. Maximus gave a banquet to the Roman people to honor the dead Africanus. 6. A certain man was asked by Maximus ¹¹⁸to spread a dining-couch. 7. He spread it ⁴²as if some common man were dead, and not as if the death of that godlike man Africanus were being honored. 8. Maximus thanked the immortal gods because Scipio was born in this republic ⁴rather than in any other. 9. For it was inevitable ⁹³that the sovereignty of the world would be there where he was. 10. The Roman people hate private luxury, public magnificence they love.

a. rēs pūblicās. *b.* Latin, “times ought to be set apart both for . . . and for.” *c. rēs ipsa.* *d.* Latin, “beyond all others.” *e.* I.e. “necessary.”

B. ²During the prætorship of Verres all the silver plate was taken away from Sicily. ³The prætor claimed that he had bought it; but when Cicero demanded the accounts, that he might know ⁴from whom and ⁶⁴for how much the former ¹¹⁰ had bought each (piece), Verres said that he had no accounts of those years when he had acquired the most things. ⁵And yet, ⁴¹if he were innocent, he ought to have accounts of his purchases and ought to present them.

a. Connect by a relative, “which the prætor claimed, etc.” *b. unde.* *c. quamquam.*

EXERCISE XVI

A. 1. ⁷⁸For choosing a magistrate, men’s minds ought to be influenced⁶ by nothing except worth. 2. ¹²⁸As to your saying that men ¹⁸of the greatest worth observe this course of action: why, pray, do you yourself ask any one ¹¹⁸to assist you in your canvass? 3. Do you ask ¹¹⁸that I intrust myself to you? Ought I to be asked by you or you rather by me? 4. Candidates used to have a slave ¹¹⁷from whom they might ask the names of the citizens. 5. Cicero says that it is shameful ⁶that a slave should know the citizens better than

you do yourself. 6. Though the candidates were thus instructed, they saluted citizens ⁴²as if they knew them themselves. 7. After they had been elected, they saluted much⁷ more carelessly. 8. The enjoyment of games, gladiators, and banquets ought not to be taken ⁵⁴from the Roman plebeians. 9. That which I do, gentlemen of the jury, I do not only because of friendship, but especially for the sake of peace and harmony, and finally for the lives of us all. 10. ⁹⁵Would that all consuls were like Cicero,⁴⁵ who spent whole days and nights planning¹⁰⁰ for^c the republic.

a. Latin, "enticed." b. Latin, "that the citizens be better known to a slave than to yourself." c. Latin, "concerning."

B. Cicero blamed Verres because he took everything he wished from Cælius of Lilybæum, and did not hesitate ⁹⁰to take a very beautiful table from Diodorus, who was made a Roman citizen by Sulla. But he rejoiced because Verres had robbed Apollonius of Drepanum ¹⁴of all his silver plate, and thought that nothing better had been done by him. For Apollonius was very similar in character¹⁶ to Verres himself, and, ¹⁸⁷several months ¹³¹before Verres came to Sicily, had taken a great sum of money from some children of whom he was the guardian.

EXERCISE XVII

A. 1. Lucius Catiline did not so despise the republic ^aas to think that he would subdue this city with those forces ¹²⁷which he led out with him. 2. Do you ²⁶ask me why I fear Catiline? I fear him because this contagion of crime extends more widely than any one thinks. 3. ²While I am consul, you will never be caught sleeping.¹⁰⁰ 4. I have taken care ^bthat no one should fear him; but his forces, which I see here, these, I say, ^care to be feared. 5. Nor is

Catiline's army so much to be feared as those who are said to have deserted that army. 6. Those whose swords^a I have often restrained¹⁰¹ at my house now wish a good consul to be deposed by your decision.^c 7. If you shall betray^f one of your consuls to them, they will have gained much⁷ more by your decision^c than by their swords. 8. ⁶⁷It is of great concern⁹³ that there should be two consuls in this republic¹³⁹ on the first of January. 9. That which I accomplished^g in spite of the opposition of many, could never⁹⁴ have been done in ordinary ways. 10. Don't think that I am speaking empty words! Plans have been formed⁶⁰ for destroying the city and for^h wiping out the Roman name.

a. Latin, “that he thought.” *b.* Latin, “lest any one.” *c.* Infinitive of the second periphrastic. *d.* Singular. *e.* Latin, “opinions.” *f.* Latin, “the one consul.” *g.* Latin, “many opposing.” *h.* Latin, “extinguishing.”

B. There was a man, Diodorus by name,¹⁶ of Malta, who had for many years been living⁷⁹ at Lilybæum. ^aWord was brought to Verres concerning this man, that he had (some) very beautiful drinking-cups, made with the greatest skill by the hand of Mentor. ^bWhen he heard this, ^che summoned Diodorus to him and demanded the cups. The latter, ⁸⁴since he wished to save his (property), declared that the cups were not at Lilybæum but that he had left them at Malta at the house of a certain relative. Then Verres straightway sent trustworthy (men) to Malta¹¹⁷ to search for them.

a. Latin, “it was announced to Verres.” *b.* Use relative to make connection, “which when he had heard.” *c.* Abl. abs.

EXERCISE XVIII

A. 1. Cicero doubts¹²⁰ if it is right to call those¹²⁷ who are planning these things with reference to their country citizens. 2. Authority is not wanting to the republic, but

¹¹there is need of a brave consul ^ato meet the schemes⁴⁷ of these men and to resist crime.⁴⁹ 3. He desired to deliver the republic to Murena in a sound condition ^band for him to defend it from great dangers. 4. Do you not see, gentlemen of the jury, what other evil is added to these evils? 5. Everything which has been plotted^c during ^dthe last three years you know to be breaking out at this time. 6. ^{i²¹}What shall I write of the man who formed the design of murdering the senate? 7. What place is there, what time, what day, what night, that^e I have not been delivered from their secret plots? 8. I confess that I escaped not by my own prudence,^f but much more by the providence^g of the gods. 9. It is clear ⁹⁸that they did not wish to kill me ^gas an individual, but to remove a watchful consul from the guardianship of the state. 10. ^hAnd they would be just as glad, Cato, to put you out of the way too, ⁴⁰if they could; ⁱand, believe me,⁴⁹ that is what they are planning (to do).

a. A quī-clause of characteristic. *b.* Latin, “to be defended (by him) from,” etc. Expressed by the gerundive of purpose agreeing with “republic.” *c.* Latin, “agitated.” *d.* Latin, “this period-of-three-years.” *e.* Latin, “when.” *f.* cōnsilium, express but once. *g.* mēō nōmine. *h.* Latin, “nor would they wish less.” *i.* Latin, “that which, believe me,” etc.

B. Diodorus, ¹⁰⁰fearing this, wrote ^ato his relative and ordered him to reply to those who ¹²⁷had come from Verres, that he¹¹⁵ had sent those cups to Lilybæum¹⁰⁵ a few days before. Meanwhile Diodorus went away, for he ^bpreferred to be away from home for a little time rather than, being present, to lose his silver. When he heard this,^c Verres was so disturbed that he seemed mad beyond a doubt. He threatened the absent Diodorus,⁴⁹ ^dand affirmed that the latter¹¹⁰ had stolen some beautiful cups from him.

a. Not dative. *b.* preferred . . . rather is expressed by a form of mālō. *c.* A connecting relative in Latin. *d.* Express by pres. part.

EXERCISE XIX

A. 1. They see how much talent,⁶¹ how much authority, there is in you. 2. But they did not think they could crush you,¹³¹ before they had "stripped you of the assistance¹⁴ of the consul. 3. They hope that ⁸³if you are without a consul, the republic will be without guardianship. 4. Catiline is not to be feared,⁵⁵ provided good citizens are mindful that they are born not ⁵³for themselves, but for the fatherland. 5. ⁵It is your duty, Cato, to keep as your ally a consul experienced ⁵⁷in military matters. 6. Since all civil power over this affair is vested in you, gentlemen of the jury, you, in this cause, hold (sway over) the entire republic. 7. ⁴⁰If Catiline could pass judgment in ^dthis case, he would condemn Murena; he would kill him, if he could. 8. It cannot be that most honorable men will ^fpass the same judgment as that gladiator would have passed. 9. Believe me,⁴⁹ in this case you are passing judgment not only about the safety of Murena, but also your own safety. 10. ^gWe have no means ⁸⁶of recovering ourselves ¹⁸³until new forces are prepared.

a. Latin, "seen you stripped." *b.* Latin, "it is yours." *c.* Latin genitive. *d.* Latin, "concerning." *e.* fierī nōn potest ut. *f.* Latin, "judge the same as." *g.* Latin, "there is nothing now whence we may."

B. In order in some manner to recall Diodorus to Sicily, Verres does not hesitate^a to instigate a certain man ^bto say that he wishes ^cto bring Diodorus to trial on a capital charge. At first this seemed surprising to all, since Diodorus was a very peaceable man and far removed from every suspicion; but soon it was apparent ⁹³that all this was done because of the silver. Meanwhile Diodorus had fled to Rome and had told the affair to his friends, who were so aroused that the father of Verres, ^din great alarm, sent a letter to his son ⁸²that he should beware^e what he did concerning Diodorus.

a. See Part I sec. 167. *b.* Not infinitive. *c.* Latin, "to make Diodorus a defendant of." *d.* Latin, "greatly terrified." *e.* Latin, "see."

EXERCISE XX

A. 1. "The enemy," said Cicero, "is not on^a the Anio,—which at¹³⁹ the time of the Punic war seemed a terrible thing,—but he is in the city." 2. ¹²⁸The fact that there are some enemies even in that sanctuary of the republic, the senate-house itself, can not be mentioned without a groan. 3. ⁹⁵May the gods ^bgrant my colleague power to crush Catiline. 4. I, fellow citizens, ^cin the garb of peace, ²with you and all good men as assistants, will avert the dangers which threaten. 5. ⁸⁸If this curse of the state escapes^d from our hands, madness will run riot on the Rostra, fear in the senate-house, conspiracy in the forum. 6. Then fire and sword, which ⁷⁸have long been preparing, will burst forth ⁷³to lay waste the land. 7. Yet all these things will be easily suppressed by the counsels of the magistrates, if the republic is furnished with suitable^e guards. 8. Since this is so, for the sake of the republic, ⁶than which nothing ought to be dearer to any one, I urge you ^fto provide for your safety. 9. I pray and beseech you, gentlemen of the jury, do not overwhelm Murena with a new (cause for) sorrow. 10. Murena seemed fortunate because ^ghe was the first to bring the consulship to his ancient family.

a. apud. *b.* Latin, "bring it about (faciō) that my colleague may be able." *c.* Latin, "dressed in the toga." *d.* See Part I sec. 71. *e.* suus. *f.* Not infinitive. *g.* Latin, "he had first brought."

B. Now the father of Verres had written ^aas follows: "Beware what you do concerning Diodorus. He has ^bmany powerful friends at Rome. The affair has become notorious and is very unpopular. You are mad. ^cIf you are not careful

you will be ruined by this one charge." Moved by this^a warning and by fear, but not by shame, Verres did not dare to condemn Diodorus in his absence.^e But for nearly three years the latter was deprived of home and province; and all, both Sicilians and Romans,^f were convinced that there was nothing^g which any one could keep, ^gif the prætor took a fancy to it.

a. Latin, "these (things)." *b.* Latin, "many and powerful." *c.* See Part I sec. 71. *d.* Use connecting relative. *e.* Place in emphatic position. *f.* Latin, "decided." *g.* Latin, "if it was pleasing to," etc.

EXERCISE XXI

A. 1. ¹²¹ Shall he, overcome with tears and grief, implore your mercy in vain? 2. By the immortal gods, do not deprive him of all dignity¹⁴ and fortune. 3. There are some³⁶ who think that the⁷ more offices they obtain the⁷ more honorable they will be. 4. If Murena has injured no one, if,¹¹⁷ to say the least, "he has given no one cause to hate him either at home or abroad, let there be a place of refuge among you for his^b modest merit. 5. One who has been robbed of the consulship deserves pity, for⁴⁸ if you take away the consulship^a you take everything. 6. Yet in these times the consulship itself can scarcely excite envy, for it is exposed to the attacks^c of Catiline. 7. "When I was consul," said Cicero, "I single-handed^d stood opposed to every danger." 8. Therefore I do not see what there is in this office that one need grudge it to Murena⁵⁰ or any one of us.⁶¹ 9. A few days ago Murena saw the image of his illustrious father crowned with laurel. ^e Shall he now behold it robbed of every dignity? 10. If I were Murena, I should not wish to return in disgrace to those regions¹²⁷ from which I had recently departed in honor.

a. Latin, "he has been for hatred to no one." *b.* Latin, "modesty." *c.* Latin, "one deprived of the consulship ought to have pity." *d.* Change to passive. *e.* Latin, "weapons." *f.* *sōlus.* *g.* Cf. first sentence.

B. Though Verres said that he had not taken silver plate from Calidius, a Roman knight, but had bought it¹² at a great price;⁴⁰ yet his guilt would not have been less, even if he had presented his accounts as evidence. For "why was it, if he sold him the silver^b of his own will, that Calidius complained at Rome, that, though he had done business in Sicily for many years, Verres was the only one who had robbed him? "Why was it, if Verres had really bought it, that he declared he would demand it back?

a. *why was it that = quid erat quod* followed by the subjv. *t.* Abl. to express *in accordance with.*

EXERCISE XXII

A. 1. Cicero asked the jury^a if they thought that Murena ought to go into exile. 2. If he should go into exile, he would not know where^b to go. 3. If he goes into Cisalpine Gaul, with what feelings will he behold¹¹⁴ his own brother, to whom, a few days ago, he sent a messenger (to announce) his election? 4. Murena's friends are said to have flocked to Rome¹²⁹ to congratulate (him). 5. It would be most foreign to^c your merciful disposition, if you should convict Murena of bribery.⁶⁸ 6. At Lanuvium,^d a Roman municipal town, there was an ancient temple of Juno, the foundations of which are still standing. 7. All the consuls must needs sacrifice to this goddess¹⁸¹ before they enter on their magistracy. 8. ⁵⁵ Provided you acquit Murena of this charge, I promise you that he will be most hostile to this conspiracy which is now weakening the state. 9. There is no one of those who are now seeking the consulship, who,² in my

judgment, will be a stronger candidate than yourself. 10. I see that you will be ⁵²of the greatest advantage to me ⁱⁿ winning their good will.

a. See Part I sec. 462. *b.* ubi or quō? *c.* Latin, "from." *d.* See Part I sec. 29. *e.* Gerundive of purpose with ad.

B. "At the time when Sicily ^bwas at the height of its power¹⁶ and opulence, it is incredible ¹²⁰how many and what beautiful works of art there were in that island. All of these ^cwere of ancient workmanship and made with the greatest skill. There was ^dno house, a little richer (than usual), in which these could not be found. Even if there was nothing else, there were cups and bowls of silver, which the women used ^efor sacred purposes. ^fThough fortune had taken many (of them), still many remained ¹²³until Verres came to Sicily. Now there is not even one.

a. Latin, "then when." *b.* Latin, "was flourishing in." *c.* Why not genitive? *d.* Where placed? Cf. Part I sec. 28. n. *e.* ad rēs dīvīnās. *f.* quae multa cum.

EXERCISE XXIII

A. 1. Now for a long time ⁷⁸I have received ^a"no letter from you, although I have written you ^bdaily concerning my plans. 2. ⁴⁴I very much ¹¹need your speedy presence ^cin Rome, for I see that you will be ⁵²of the greatest service to me ⁷⁸in winning Cæsar's good will. 3. See to it, therefore, that you are in Rome on the first of January as you agreed. 4. But ^dbe assured of this, that your old enemies ^ewill be much disturbed when you arrive. 5. ⁵In nothing am I wont to rejoice so (much) as ^fin the consciousness ^gof doing my duty, even if at times ^gI receive no adequate return. 6. Be assured that Cæsar's letter was pleasing to me, though it contained but scanty indication of his good will towards me. 7. I do not doubt that, if my great zeal for ^hyou ⁱhas failed

to bind you to me, public interest will unite us. 8. That you may not be ignorant of what I desire, I will write frankly as both my nature and our friendship demands. 9. I think you have never read a letter from me before, except written by my own hand. 10. From this you will be able to gather with what' cares I am distracted.

a. Latin, "nothing of letters." b. ad tē. c. Latin, "arrival." d. Latin, "know this," future imperative of sciō. e. What is the regular periphrasis for the future passive infinitive? f. officium. g. Latin, "it is not replied mutually to them." h. Latin, "towards." i. Latin, "has bound you to me too little." j. Latin, "bind us to each other." Use the first periphrastic. k. Latin, "my letter." l. Latin, "how great."

B. ⁴⁸ Whenever Verres saw any ⁶¹ engraved silver, he could not keep his hands off. Once a certain (man named) Philo gave the prætor a dinner at^a his villa, and, because he was a Roman citizen, he did that which the Sicilians did not dare (to do); he set before him a bowl on which were beautiful figures. ^b As soon as Verres saw it, he did not ^c hesitate, ²in the sight of the other guests, to remove it from the table. Afterwards, ⁴² as if he wished to show himself to be without avarice, he returned the bowl, ²but with the figures torn off.

a. apud. b. Latin, "he immediately, when he saw," etc. c. Cf. Part I sec. 167.

EXERCISE XXIV

A. 1. ⁴⁸ Whenever Cicero was absent from Rome, ⁷⁹ he used to expect a letter from his friend Atticus every day. 2. Once when it had been announced that slaves had come from the city, Cicero ^acalled them and asked whether there was any letter.⁶¹ They said no. 3. "What do you say?" said he. "Nothing from Atticus?" Terrified by his words,^b they confessed that they had received a letter but ^chad lost it on the way. 4. If there was anything ^despecially important in that letter which you dispatched^e on the 16th of

April, write (again) as soon as possible, that I may not be ignorant of it. 5. I never saw the youth ¹³¹ before he came to my house ¹²⁹ to pay his respects. 6. I shall set out on the first of May that I may be at Antium on the third; for ¹there will be games at Antium from the fourth of May till the sixth. 7. There was no day, when I was at Antium, that^g I did not know what was being done at Rome even better than those who were there. 8. Your letters show not only what is happening, but also what ¹is going to be. 9. Give that slave, whom I have ordered to hurry back to me immediately, a "good long letter, and ¹be sure to let me know the day on which you ¹intend to set out from Rome. 10. Since Cicero had ¹no leisure time and had to walk ¹for exercise, ⁷⁹he used to dictate letters ⁹⁷while walking.

- a. Latin, "asked them called." b. Latin, "voice." c. Latin, "that it was lost." d. Latin, "worthy of mention." e. Latin, "gave." f. Use first periphrastic. g. Latin, "on which day." h. Latin, "weighty." i. Latin, "see to it that I know." j. Latin, "nothing of leisure time." k. Use *causā* with genitive.

B. Cicero says that after Verres had collected a very great number of works of art, so that he had not left even one to any one, he set up a great workshop at Syracuse,¹⁰² and commanded all the best artists to be called together; and that there for eight months no vessel was made except of gold. "Who of you has not heard ³⁶ about this workshop, and the golden vessels which were made there out of the spoils (which he had) gathered out of all Sicily? I would not venture to present this, ⁴⁰did I not fear that you would say that you had heard more about it from others than from me.

- a. Latin, "who is there of you that," etc.

EXERCISE XXV

A. 1. A certain friend of Cicero's had a slave, named¹⁶ Licinius, who ran away. 2. At Athens he lived as a free man (and) ^afrom there he went into Asia; ^bwhile he was living at Ephesus, he was arrested as a runaway. 3. When you are at Ephesus,¹⁰⁹ I would like ^cto have you hunt up the man with the greatest diligence. 4. Bring him along ^dwith you and don't consider⁶⁴ how much the man is worth, for he is really^a of little value. 5. Cicero's friend is 'so grieved because of the slave's rascality, that you can do nothing ^ethat would please him more. 6. I don't know what to write you,^f but when you ^ghave arrived, we will discuss the things which will have to be done. 7. ⁹⁵Would that I had been less desirous of life! Certainly I should have seen much less of evil. 8. Neither the gods, whom you have worshiped most piously, nor men, whom⁴⁹ I have always served, have requited us for the favor. 9. For thirteen days I was at Brundisium at the house of Laenius, an excellent man. 10. ⁱAnd he was not prevented by the penalty of the law ^jfrom offering me the right of hospitality and friendship.

a. inde. b. Express by participle. c. Latin, "that you hunt up."
*d. Express this word by placing *little* in an emphatic position. e. Latin, "affected by so much grief." f. Latin, "more pleasing to him." g. Not dative. h. A future perfect in force and so to be expressed. i. and . . . not, neque. j. Cf. Part I sec. 166.*

B. ^aHow different from Verres in nature was Piso, prætor of Spain! The former¹¹⁰ did not ^bcare for his reputation⁵⁵ provided he could steal, the latter wished all Spain to know how much gold⁶¹ he used for^c a ring. For, having broken his ring while he⁷⁸ was exercising in arms,¹⁰ when he wished a new ring to be made^d he called the goldsmith into the forum to his official^e chair, and, ²after giving him

gold, commanded the man to set his chair in the forum and to make the ring ²in the presence of all.

- a.* Latin, “how much did Piso differ,” etc. *b.* Latin, “spare.” *c. prō.*
- d.* Latin adds an ethical dative, or dative of advantage, “for himself.”
- e.* That is, *curule*.

EXERCISE XXVI

A. 1. ^aI expect to set out from Brundisium on the 30th of April and to ^bgo through Macedonia to Cyzicus. 2. ¹²¹Shall I ask you ^cto come, worn out in mind and body? 3. ^dBe assured of this one thing: if I have^e you, I shall not seem to myself ^futterly lost. 4. I would have waited for a letter at Brundisium, if I had been permitted by^g the sailors, who were unwilling to lose^h the favorable weather. 5. ¹²⁸As for what remains, consider that I am moved more by your misery than by my own. 6. My brother, did you fear that I sent slaves to you without a letter ⁱbecause I was angry? 7. I could not be angry with you⁴⁹ if I would, and I would not if I could. 8. That lauded consulship of mine¹¹⁴ has robbed me⁵⁴ of children, fatherland, and fortune; ^jI would not wish it to take anything from you. 9. I did not permit my faithful wife to accompany me, that there might be (some one)⁸⁶to protect our children. 10. Since my enemies are very powerful and my friends have deserted me, I have nothing ^kto hope for.

- a.* First periphrastic. *b.* Latin, “seek Cyzicus through,” etc. *c.* Not infinitive. *d.* Latin, “know.” *e.* Not present. *f.* Latin, “to have plainly perished.” *g.* per. *h.* Latin, “let pass.” *i.* Express by a participial clause. *j.* Latin, “I would wish that it should not have taken.” Use *ēripiō* in both clauses.

B. In the ^ayear 74 B.C. the sons of Antiochus, king of Syria, came to Rome with their mother, ^bin the hope that by the aid of the Romans they might obtain the sovereignty of Egypt, which they thought ^cbelonged to their mother.

When they (again) set out for their ancestral kingdom, one of them, who was called Antiochus, wished to make the journey through Sicily, and so he came to Syracuse ² when Verres was prætor. ²Verres receives him with great honor and invites him to dinner, but the king soon finds that it would have been better if he had never gone to Sicily or entered the prætor's house.

a. Give the date A.U.C. Consult grammar. *b.* Latin, "with this hope that." *c.* *pertinēre ad.* *d.* Latin, "him received with the highest honor Verres invites," etc.

EXERCISE XXVII

A. 1. I set out on the 4th of August, on the very day that^a the law concerning me was proposed. 2. ^bAs I journeyed, deputations came to me from every side with congratulations. 3. When I came to the city, there was no one who did not come to meet me, except those enemies who could not conceal ^cthe fact ^dthat they were enemies. 4. Within the walls the steps of the temples, the streets, and the forum were filled with a great multitude which greeted me with loud^e applause. 5. Modesty has prevented me from saying ²in your presence these same things which I will write more boldly ²in your absence. 6. I greatly desire ^fto be praised ¹⁰in your writings, and ¹⁰⁹I wish ^gyou to pardon ^hthis impatience of mine. 7. Your writings so surpassed my expectationsⁱ that I desired to enjoy the excellence¹⁷ of your talent as soon as possible. 8. Would you prefer to separate the history of the conspiracy from external wars or not? 9. ⁶⁷It is of much importance to me that you do not wait until you come to my consulship. 10. I am not ignorant how shamelessly ^jI am acting in that I demand that you commend me.

a. I.e. "on which." *b.* Latin, "I so journeyed that." *c.* *id ipsum.* *d.* Infinitive clause of apposition. *e.* Latin, "the greatest." *f.* Latin,

“myself to be praised.” *g.* Not infinitive clause. *h.* Latin, “this my impatience.” *i.* Singular. *j.* faciam quī.

B. The silver and gold which²⁹ Verres saw on the table when he took dinner “at the house of Antiochus” made such an impression on him that he could think^c of nothing else except how he might rob the king. He therefore sent (men)¹²⁹ to ask for the most beautiful vessels which he had seen at his house, that he might show them, as he said, to his engravers. The king,³⁴ since he did not know^d the man, sent them without any suspicion. But when, some days later, he sent men to bring them back, they returned (to him) empty-handed.

a. apud. *b.* Latin, “moved him to such a degree.” *c.* Latin, “plan.”

d. Latin, “him.”

EXERCISE XXVIII

- A.* 1. Perhaps my exploits do not seem to you to be^a worthy of honor, but I ask that you praise me none the less. 2. You would break^b the laws of history, if you should be moved^c by personal regard more than the truth allows. 3. If you⁵⁰ can be persuaded¹¹⁸ to undertake this, I will thank you^d most heartily. 4. Cicero thought the conspiracy ought to be treated^e somewhat freely in writing, because nothing was better adapted to the delight of the reader. 5. It often happens that things not desirable in experience⁷⁴ are pleasant^f to read⁷⁴ or tell about. 6. Although you may have passed through¹⁷ no dangers of your own, yet the very pity⁶⁰ for the calamities of others is a source of pleasure. 7. If I do not obtain this request from you, that is, if something shall hinder you, I shall be compelled to write about myself. 8. There are some who criticise (this) and say that it ought not to be done. Yet I should be following the example of^g many eminent men. 9. They^h must needs write about themselves more modestly, if anything is to be praised, and

leave out 'what is to be blamed. 10. There is the added fact also that there is less ³confidence in what is said, and less authority.

a. What case follows *dignus*? b. Latin, "neglect." c. *flectō*. d. Latin, "greatest." e. Express by the comparative. f. Latin, "in reading or telling." g. Latin, "many and eminent." h. Use *necesse est*. i. Latin, "if anything is to be blamed." j. Latin, "faith."

B. Segesta is a very ancient town in Sicily, which, they affirm, was founded by Æneas¹⁰⁰ when he was fleeing from Troy and seeking a new city. Therefore the Segestans think that they are connected with the Roman people not only by friendship but also by relationship.¹⁸⁷ Many years ago, when this town was waging war³ with the Carthaginians, it was captured by storm and destroyed, and all things that could be⁵² an ornament to the city were deported from that place to Carthage. Among these was a statue of Diana,¹⁵ made of bronze, and perfected with matchless skill.

EXERCISE XXIX

A. 1. When the heralds "at the games place the crowns upon the victors,"⁴⁷ they proclaim their names in a loud⁵ voice. 2. When, before the close of the games, they themselves are presented with a crown, they summon another herald that they may not announce themselves as victors with their own voice. 3. Concerning these matters,¹⁰⁹ I would like to have you reply¹¹⁸ to me what you intend to do. 4. If weakness of body prevented you from coming to the games, I attribute it more to fortune than to your wisdom. 5. You might⁶ have enjoyed your leisure wonderfully if you had been left alone. 6. Pompey dedicated his splendid theater in the Campus Martius in the year⁵⁵ B.C. 7. ¹²¹ Why should I tell you the rest? For you know what games are, and I doubt

not ⁵that you were well satisfied to be deprived of them.
8. Provided you were reading something better⁶ than my orations, you had not a little more enjoyment⁶¹ than any of us. 9. ⁶⁶I am weary of my art, when I am compelled to defend those ⁹⁷who have not deserved well of^h me, at the request of those that have.ⁱ 10. I bear your absence with a more contented heart, because, if you were at Rome, I should not be permitted to enjoy your society on account of my troublesome occupations.

a. Latin, "of the games." b. Latin, "great." c. First periphrastic.
d. Use licet. e. Express as a Roman date. f. Latin, "that you were deprived of them with a very contented mind". g. potius. h. dē. i. Add in Latin "deserved well."

B. After the "statue of Diana had been transferred from Segesta to Carthage, it retained its former sanctity; for, on account of its remarkable beauty, it seemed, even to the enemy, worthy of being worshiped. Many years later Scipio took Carthage; and, because he knew that Sicily had been most frequently ravaged by the Carthaginians, ^bhe called the Sicilians together and promised them ^cthat he would take great pains to restore to each state what had belonged to it. At that time this very Diana, concerning which we are speaking, was returned to the Segestans. It was carried back to Segesta and was replaced on its ancient site^d to^e the great joy of the citizens.

a. Place first. Why? b. Latin, "to the Sicilians called together he promised," etc. c. Latin, "that it would be for a great care to him that all things should be restored to the states, which had been of each." d. Plural in Latin. e. Latin, "with."

EXERCISE XXX

A. 1. If you will "come and see me, I will teach you^b— who ⁷⁸have tried to do nothing else for many years— what

it is to live like a human being. 2. I have written you this with ^cmore words than usual, not because of my abundance of leisure, but because of love for ^dyou. 3. Don't you remember that you asked me ^eto write you something of this sort, ^fthat you might have less regret for having missed the games? 4. When I was talking about this very thing at my house, your ^gletter was given to me. 5. Shall I make him ^hking of Gaul or do you recommend another? 6. When you asked me to send you some one whom you might honor, it seemed providential. 7. I therefore send you Trebatius, than whom ⁱno better man can be found; and I hope that you will receive him ^jwith your (usual) kindness, for he is worthy of friendship.^k 8. While you are in Britain, Trebatius, beware lest you be captured by the wild charioteers. 9. I am wont to wonder at this: that I do not receive ^lletters from you as often as I do from my brother. 10. I hear that there is no ^msilver⁶¹ or gold in Britain. If that is true, I advise you to hasten home as soon as possible.

a. I.e. "visit." *b.* Emphasize by adding *ipse*. *c.* Express "more than usual" by the comparative degree. *d.* *ergā*. *e.* Infinitive? *f.* Latin, "that it might repent you the less to have missed." *g.* Latin, "from you." *h.* Make emphatic by position. *i.* A connecting relative. *j.* Latin, "your letters, as often as they are brought." *k.* Latin, "nothing."

B. Cicero had himself perceived in what honor the statue of Diana was held, when, a few years before, he "had gone there as quæstor. Then, although the Segestans had many works of art which were an ornament to the city, yet ⁿthis was the first thing they showed him. It had been set on a very lofty base on which was cut in large letters the name of Publius Africanus, and that he had restored it after taking Carthage. It was a very large statue with a flowing robe; arrows hung from the shoulder of the goddess, in her left hand she held a bow and in her right a burning torch.

When Verres saw it,^c he commanded the magistrates to take it down and give it to him.

a. Latin, "was there as quæstor." b. Latin, "nothing was shown to him by them sooner." c. A connecting relative.

EXERCISE XXXI

A. 1. Cæsar did not wish "to leave Britain before he reduced the island to a province. 2. I should like to know what you are doing and whether you ^bexpect to come to Italy this winter. 3. There are some who say that you will be rich. I will see later whether ^cthey speak the truth or not. 4. The philosophers say that all are rich who can enjoy the heaven and the earth. 5. They accuse ^d"you of pride, because they say that you do not reply to them ^ewhen they make inquiries. 6. ^fAll agree that no one at Rome is more skilled in the law^g than yourself. 7. If you had gone to Britain too, surely no one in that great island would have been more skilled than yourself. 8. I envy you because you have been summoned by that man whom others cannot approach. 9. Trebatius was very fond of writing letters, and, while he was in Gaul with^h Cæsar's army, ⁱsent many to his friends at Rome. 10. After Cicero^j had been in his province only a few months, great longing for the city^k seized him.

a. Latin, "to set out from." b. First periphrastic. c. Latin, "it has been spoken truly." d. Latin, "your pride." e. Express by participle. f. Latin, "it is agreed among all." g. apud. h. The Latin for "to send a letter to some one" is *epistolam ad aliquem dare*. i. Place first. Why?

B. Verres could not persuade the magistrates to give him the statue; and later, when the matter was discussed in the senate, all expressed the opinion that it could not be done, that they were bound both by the highest religious scruples and by their laws. Then he imposed burdens on the citizens, more than they could bear, and threatened that he

"would ruin the whole state, until finally they were so overcome by misfortunes^b and fears that they decided that the command⁵⁰ of the prætor must be obeyed; but no one was found among the Segestans, 'either freeman or slave or citizen or foreigner, who dared to touch that statue.

a. Latin, "would be for ruin to." *b.* Latin, "evils." *c.* Latin, "neither . . . nor."

EXERCISE XXXII

A. 1. I should like to have you write me as carefully ^aas possible about the whole state of public affairs, for I shall consider those things which I learn^b from you as most certain. 2. Although ⁶⁷it is of great importance to our honor that I go to the city as soon as possible, yet I seem to have done wrong ³⁴in that I departed from you. 3. I approved of your plan not to sail before you recovered. 4. If, however, after you have taken food, you seem to yourself able to follow me, come quickly. 5. I sent you a slave ^cwith orders either to come with you to me as soon as possible, or, if you delayed, to return to me immediately. 6. If you perceive that it is necessary to delay at Athens for the sake of recovering your health, do not follow me. 7. If you do that which will most benefit your health, you will most nearly obey my wish. 8. When all had been asked their opinion, I, being asked mine, thanked Cæsar with many words. 9. If you will see to restoring⁹⁸ my slave who has run away, I cannot tell you ^dhow grateful I shall be. 10. He stole ^ea number of books before he ran away, and now I hear that the fellow is in your province.

a. Express by *quam* with the superlative. *b.* Fut. perf. *c.* Participle, "ordered." *d.* Latin, "how pleasing it will be to me." How is future time expressed in an indirect question? *e.* I.e. "many."

B. Since ⁵⁰no one among the Segestans could be persuaded to touch the statue, certain barbarians, ignorant of

the whole matter, were brought from Lilybæum, and these took it down. After the statue was removed, Verres thought that "the people would forget the whole business, if he should remove the empty base also, (which stood) as^b a witness of his crime. And so, by his command, the base was taken away; 'but by this act it seemed to all that Verres "had done violence not only to religion, but also to the memory of Scipio, whose exploits and valor were commemorated by this monument.

a. Latin, "men would come into forgetfulness of." b. **tamquam.**
c. **quō quidem factō.** d. I.e. "had violated."

EXERCISE XXXIII

- A. 1. After ^aword had been brought to me concerning the death of your daughter Tullia, I took it much to heart.
2. If I had been present, I would not have failed you and I would have expressed my grief to you in person. 3. Your friends, who are themselves affected with equal sorrow, seem more ^bin need of consolation than able to offer it to others.
4. These things I write you, not because I think you ignorant (of them), but because, perhaps, you perceive them less (clearly) ^con account of grief. 5. Consider after what manner fortune has dealt^d with us up to this time. 6. The things which have been taken away from us ought to be no less dear to men than their children. 7. What was there at this time that could greatly ^eattract her to life? 8. Returning from Asia, when I was sailing ^ffrom Ægina to Megara, I saw the ruins of many cities, which, a few years before, had been most flourishing. 9. ^gIf your daughter had not ^hmet her death at this time, sheⁱ would nevertheless have had to die a few years later, since she was born mortal.^k 10. There is no grief which length of time does not lessen and soften.

a. Latin, "it was announced to me." b. Latin, "to need." c. Latin, " hindered by." d. Latin, "done." e. Latin, "invite her for living." f. Construe "Aegina" as the name of a country, "Megara" as the name of a town. g. Latin says "to meet her day," obire suum diem. h. homō.

B. While he was at Rome Cicero "had been informed that the Syracusans were friendly to Verres, and so, when he came to Syracuse, he expected no aid⁶¹ from them either publicly or privately, and ^bspent his time with the Roman citizens at that place. But unexpectedly Heraclius, a distinguished man, came to him, and said that he had come, at the command of the senate, to ask him and his brother to come to the senate-house. At first ^cthey were in doubt what to do; but they quickly decided that that meeting and place ought not to be avoided by them. When they entered the senate-house, the senators rose to salute them.

a. Latin, "had been made more certain." b. Latin, "was with." c. Latin, "it was doubtful to them."

EXERCISE XXXIV

A. 1. Don't forget that you are Cicero, and that you are a man who "is wont to give advice to others. 2. Do not imitate poor doctors, who, ^bwhen others are sick, profess to have a knowledge of medicine, but cannot cure themselves. 3. I am ashamed to write more to you on this subject, therefore I will ^cclose. 4. On the 23d of May I met Marcellus of Athens, and spent that day there that I might be with him. 5. ^dTwo days after, when I had it in mind to set out from Athens, a friend of his came to me about the tenth hour of the night. 6. He announced to me that Marcellus had received two wounds, one in the body, the other in the head; yet, that he hoped he could live. 7. He said that he had been sent to me by Marcellus to announce this and to ask that I send him⁶² doctors. 8. I set out with doctors ^eat

daybreak, but when I was not far away a boy met me with a letter in which it was stated that Marcellus had met his fate a little before light. 9. The slaves had fled, greatly terrified because their master had been killed. 10. I saw to giving him a respectable funeral before I departed from the city.

a. In Latin the verb will be in the second person, as the relative agrees in person with "you." b. Latin, "in the diseases of others." c. Latin, "make an end of writing." d. Latin, "after the third day of that day." e. Latin, "at the first light." f. Latin, "it had been written." g. See Exercise XXXIII. A, note g. h. Latin, "sufficiently large."

B. After Cicero and his brother were seated, one of the senators, who seemed to surpass the others in age and authority, said that the senate and people of Syracuse took it ill ³⁵ that Cicero, when he had used letters and testimony from all the other states of Sicily, had done nothing "of the kind in that state. Cicero replied that ambassadors from the Syracusans were not present at Rome, in that meeting of the Sicilians when his assistance was asked, and that he could not demand that any decree should be passed against Verres in that senate-house where he saw (standing) a statue of Verres.

a. ēius modī. b. Latin, "from him." c. Latin, "anything should be decreed against."

VOCABULARY TO PART III

NOTE.—When more than one Latin equivalent is given, consult the list of synonyms (p. 173). If the words are not listed there, the differences in meaning are of minor importance.

A

a (an), generally not translated.
ability, talent, *ingenium*, -*ī*, N.
able, see can.
about, adv. *circiter*.
about, prep. see concerning.
abroad, in military service, *militiae*, loc. case.
absence, *absentia*, -*ae*, F.
absent, a. *absens*, -*entis*.
absent: be —, *absum*, *abesse*, *dfui*,
—*futūrus*.
abundance, *abundantia*, -*ae*, F.
accompany, *prōsequor*, 3, -*secūtus*.
accomplish, *perficiō*, 3, *feci*, -*fectus*.
according to, *ē*, *ex*, prep. with the
abl.
account, n. *tabula*, -*ae*, F.
account: give an —, *explicō*, I.
accusation, *accūsatiō*, -*nis*, F.
accuse, *accūsō*, I.
accuser, *accūsātor*, -*ōris*, M.
acquire, *adipiscor*, 3, *adeptus*; *pa-*
rō, I.
acquit, *liberō*, I.
act, deed, *factum*, -*ī*, N.

adapted, see suited.
add, *addō*, 3, -*didī*, -*ditus*; be
added, *accēdō*, 3, -*cessī*, -*cessus*.
admit, concede, *concedō*, 3, -*cessī*,
-*cessus*.
advance, *prōficiō*, 3, -*feci*, -*fectus*.
advantage, *ūsus*, -*ūs*, M.
advice: give —, *praecipiō*, 3, -*cepi*,
-*ceptus*.
advocate, n. *patrōnus*, -*ī*, M.
aedile, *aedilis*, -*is*, M.
Aegina, *Aegīna*, -*ae*, F.
Aeneas, *Aenēds*, -*ae*, M.
affect, *afficiō*, 3, -*feci*, -*fectus*.
affirm, *adfirmō*, I.
Africa, *Āfrica*, -*ae*, F.
Africanus, *Āfricānus*, -*ī*, M.
after, *post*, prep. (with the acc.) and
adv.; conj. *postquam*.
after what manner, *quem ad*
modum.
afterwards, *posted*, *post*.
against, *contrā*, *in*, preps. with the
acc.
age, *aetās*, -*tātis*, F.
agitate, *agitō*, I.
agitation, *agitātiō*, -*nis*, F.
ago, adv. *abhinc*.

- agree, fix, decide, *cōstituō*, 3,
-stituū, *-stitūtus*.
- agreed: be —, be established, *cōn-*
stat, I, *cōstitut*, *cōstātūrūm*.
- aid, n. *adiūmentum*, -ī, N.; *auxil-*
ium, -ī, N.
- alarmed: greatly —, *perterritus*,
-a, *-um*.
- alive, living, *vīvus*, -a, -um.
- all, *omnis*, -e; *tōtus*, -a, -um.
- alliance, *societās*, -tātis, F.
- allot, *dēferō*, -*ferre*, -*tulī*, -*lātus*.
- allow, see admit.
- allowed: be —, *licet*, 2, *licuit*, *lici-*
tum est.
- ally, n. *socius*, -ī, M.
- alone, *sōlus*, -a, -um; adv. *sōlum*.
- already, *iam*.
- also, *etiam*, *quoque*.
- although, *cum*, *quamquam*, *licet*,
 etc. Often expressed by a participle.
- always, *semper*, *numquam nōn*.
- ambassador, *lēgātus*, -ī, M.
- ambition, *ambitiō*, -nis, F.
- ambitious, *ambitiōsus*, -a, -um.
- among, *inter*, *apud*, preps. with
 the acc.; *in*, prep. with the abl.
- ancestors, *māiōrēs*, -um, M.
- ancestral, *patrius*, -a, -um.
- ancient, *antīquus*, -a, -um; *vetus*,
-eris; very ancient, *perantīquus*,
-a, -um; *pervetus*, -eris.
- and, *atque* or *ac*; *et*; *que*.
- and so, *itaque*.
- anger, *īrācundia*, -ae, F.
- angry: be —, *īrāscor*, 3, *īrātus*.
- Anio, *Aniō*, -ēnis, M.
- announce, *nūntiō*, I; *praedicō*, I.
- Antiochus, *Antiochus*, -ī, M.
- Antium, *Antium*, -ī, N.
- any, *ūllus*, -a, -um.
- any one, *quisquam*; anything,
quidquam. Also *quis*, *quid*.
- Apollonius, *Apollōnius*, -ī, M.
- apparent, *apertus*, -a, -um; *per-*
spicuus, -a, -um.
- appear, *appāreō*, 2, -*uī*, -*itūrus*.
- applause, *plausus*, -ūs, M.
- approach, n. *aditus*, -ūs, M.
- approach, v. *adeō*, 4, -*it*, -*itus*.
- approve, *approbō*, I.
- armed men, *armātī*, -ōrum, M.
- arms, *arma*, -ōrum, N.
- army, *exercitus*, -ūs, M.
- aroused, *commōtus*, -a, -um.
- arrest, *comprehendō*, 3, -*hendī*,
-hēnsus.
- arrival, *adventus*, -ūs, M.
- arrive, *perveniō*, 4, -*vēnī*, -*ventus*.
- arrogance, *adrogantia*, -ae, F.
- arrogant, *superbus*, -a, -um.
- arrow, *sagitta*, -ae, F.
- art, *ars*, -tis, F.; work of art, *arti-*
ficiūm, -ī, N.
- artist, *artifex*, -icis, M. and F.
- as, *prō*, prep. with the abl.; adv.
ut; as possible, *quam* with the
 superl.
- as if, *ac sī*, *quasi*, *quam sī*, etc.;
 sometimes *nōn secus ac sī*, not
 otherwise than if.
- as much as, *tantum* . . . *quantum*.
- as often as, *totiēns* . . . *quotiēns*.
- as soon as, *simul atque*.
- as soon as possible, *quam p̄imūm*.
- ashamed: be —, *pudet*, 2, *puduit*
 or *puditum est*.
- Asia, *Asia*, -ae, F.
- Asiatic, *Asiāticus*, -a, -um.

Asiaticus, Asidticus, -ī, M.

ask, *rogō*, I ; *quaerō*, 3, -*sūvī*, -*sītus* ;
petō, 3, -*ivī* (-*iī*), -*itus* ; *ōrō*, I.

assassin, *sicārius*, -ī, M.

assist, *adiuvō*, I, -*iūvī*, -*iūtus*.

assistance, *adiūmentum*, -ī, N. ;
auxilium, -ī, N.

assistant, *adiūtor*, -*ōris*, M.

assume, *adsūmō*, 3, -*sūmp̄sī*, -*sūmp̄tus*.

at, usually expressed by the locative or the abl. ; at the house of, *apud*, prep. with the acc.

at all, *omnīnō*.

at the least, *saltem*.

at the time, *tum*.

at times, sometimes, *quandō*.

Athenians, *Athēniēnsēs*, -*ium*, M.
 or F.

Athens, *Athēnae*, -*ārum*, F.

attack, n. *impetus*, -*ūs*, M.

attack, v. *impetum facere*.

attend upon, escort, *sector*, I.

attract, *invitō*, I.

attribute, *tribuō*, 3, -*uī*, -*ūtus*.

August: of —, *Sextilis*, -e.

authority, *auctōritās*, -*tātis*, F. ;
imperium, -ī, N.

avarice, *avāritia*, -ae, F.

Aventine, *Aventīnus*, -ī, M.

avert, *dēpellō*, 3, -*pulī*, -*pulsus*.

avoid, *vītō*, I.

away : be —, be distant, see
 absent.

B

band, *manus*, -*ūs*, F.

banquet, see meal.

barbarian, *barbarus*, -ī, M.

barbarous, *barbarus*, -a, -um.

barrier, *claustrum*, -*trī*, N.

base, a. *turpis*, -e.

base, n. *basis*, -*is*, F.

Basiliscus, *Basiliscus*, -ī, M.

battle, *proelium*, -ī, N. ; line of
 battle, *aciēs*, -*ī*, F.

be, *sum*, *esse*, *fui*, *futūrus* ; be
 away, *absum* ; be present, *ad-
 sum* ; be different, *inter:um* ; be
 wanting, *dēsum*.

bear, *ferō*, *ferre*, *tulī*, *lātus*.

beautiful, *pulcher*, -*chra*, -*chrum*.

beauty, *venustās*, -*tātis*, F. ; *pul-
 chritūdō*, -*inis*, F.

because, *quod*, *quia*, *quoniam*.

because of, *causā* or *grātiā* with
 the gen. ; *propter*, prep. with the
 acc.

become, *fīō*, *fieri*, *factus*.

become still, *conticēscō*, 3, -*ticuī*, —.

before, adv. *ante*, *prius* ; before,
 prep. *ante* with the acc. ; before,
 conj. *priusquam*, *antequam* ; in
 the presence of, *apud*, prep. with
 the acc.

beg, see ask.

begin, *ineō*, 4, -*iī*, -*itus* ; *ōrdior*,
 4, *ōrsus* ; *īnstituō*, 3, -*stituī*,
-stitūtus ; *incipiō*, 3, -*cēpī*,
-ceptus.

behold, *dēspiciō*, 3, -*spextī*, -*spectus* ;
īspectō, I.

believe, *crēdō*, 3, -*didī*, -*ditus*.

belong to, *esse* with pred. gen.

benefit, profit, *condūcō*, 3, -*dūxī*,
-ductus.

beseech, *obsecrō*, I.

bestow, *tribuō*, 3, -*uī*, -*ūtus*.

betake one's self, *mēcōnfērō*, -*ferre*,
-tulī, -*lātus*.

betray, *trādō*, 3, -*didī*, -*ditus*.
 better, adv. *melius*, *rēctius*.
 beware, *caveō*, 2, *cāvī*, *cautus* ;
 videō, 2, *vīdī*, *vīsus*.
 beyond all others, *potissimum*.
 bind, accept, adopt, *āscīscō*, 3,
 -*scīvē*, -*scītus*. See also hold.
 birth, *genus*, -*eris*, N.
 bitter, *acerbus*, -*a*, -*um*.
 blame, v. *reprehendō*, 3, -*endī*,
 -*ēnsus*.
 body, *corpus*, -*oris*, N.
 body of men, order, *ōrdō*, -*inis*, M.
 body-guard, *praesidium*, -*ī*, N.
 boldly, *audācter*.
 boldness, *audācia*, -*ae*, F.
 booty, *praeda*, -*ae*, F.
 born : be —, *nāscor*, 3, *nātus*.
 bow, *arcus*, -*ūs*, M.
 bowl, *patera*, -*ae*, F.
 brave, *fortis*, -*e*.
 break, *frangō*, 3, *frēgī*, *frāctus*.
 break down, *refringō*, 3, -*frēgī*,
 -*frāctus*.
 break out, *ērumpō*, 3, -*rūpī*, -*ruptus*.
 breastplate, *lōrīca*, -*ae*, F.
 breath, *aura*, -*ae*, F.
 bribery, *largītiō*, -*nis*, F. ; *ambitus*,
 -*ūs*, M.
 bring along, conduct, *dēdūcō*, 3,
 -*dūxī*, -*ductus*.
 bring back, *referō*, -*ferre*, *rettulī*,
 -*lātus*.
 bring to, *adferō*, *adferre*, *attulī*,
 ~~adlātus~~ (*all-*) ; also *dēferō*.
 Britain, *Britannia*, -*ae*, F.
 bronze, *aes*, *aeris*, N.
 bronze : of —, *aēneus*, -*a*, -*um*.
 brother, *frāter*, -*tris*, M.
 Brundisium, *Brundisium*, -*ī*, N.

burden, civic duty, *mūnus*, -*eris*,
 N. ; *onus*, *oneris*, N.
 burial, *sepultūra*, -*ae*, F.
 burning, *ārdēns*, -*entis*. [-*ruptus*
 burst forth, *prōrumpō*, 3, -*rūpī*,
 business, *negōtium*, -*ī*, N.
 but, *autem* (postpositive) ; *vērum* ;
 sed, the usual word ; *at*, emphatic,
 in argument or transition.
 buy, *emō*, 3, *ēmī*, *ēmptus*.
 by, of a person, *ā* or *ab* with the
 abl. ; otherwise abl. without prep.

C

C. = Gaius, *Gāius*, -*ī*, M.
 Caelius, *Caelius*, -*ī*, M.
 Caesar, *Caesar*, -*aris*, M.
 calamity, *cālus*, -*ūs*, M.
 Calidius, *Calidius*, -*ī*, M.
 call, *appellō*, I ; *nōminō*, I ; *vocō*, I.
 call together, *convocō*, I.
 camp, *castra*, -*ōrum*, N.
 campus, *campus*, -*ī*, M.
 can, able, *possum*, *posse*, *potuī*, —.
 candidate, *candidātus*, -*ī*, M.
 canvass, n. *petitiō*, -*nis*, F.
 capital, a. *capitālis*, -*e* ; a capital
 charge, *rēs capitālis*.
 capture, see take.
 care, n. *cūra*, -*ae*, F.
 careful, *dīligēns*, -*entis*.
 careful: be —, look out, *caveō*, 2,
 -*cāvī*, *cautus*.
 carelessly, *neglegenter*.
 carry, *portō*, I ; carry back, *reportō*.
 Carthage, *Karthāgō*, -*inis*, F.
 Carthaginians, *Poenī*, -*ōrum*, M.
 case, cause, *causa*, -*ae*, F.
 cast down, cast from, disappoint,
 ~~deiciō~~, 3, -*iēctī*, -*iectus*.

- catch, see surprise.
- Catiline, *Catilina*, -ae, M.
- Cato, *Catō*, -nis, M.
- cause, see case.
- censure, see blame.
- certain, *certus*, -a, -um.
- certain one, *quidam*, *quaedam*, *quoddam*.
- certainly, *certē*.
- chair, *sella*, -ae, F.; official chair, *sella curūlis*.
- change, v. *commūtō*, I; *mūtō*, I.
- chapel, *sacrārium*, -ē, N.
- character, plur. of *mōs*, *mōris*, M.
- charge, n. *crīmen*, *crīminis*, N.
- charioteer, *essedārius*, -i, M.
- chief, *prīnceps*, -cipis, M. or as adj.
- children, *liberī*, -ōrum, M.
- choose, *dēligō*, 3, -lēgī, -lectus.
- Cicero, *Cicerō*, -ōnis, M.
- Cilicia, *Cilicia*, -ae, F.
- Cisalpine, *Cisalpīnus*, -a, -um.
- citizen, *cīvis*, -is, M. and F.
- city, *urbs*, *urbis*, F.; *cīvītās*, -tātis, F.
- civil, *cīvīlis*, -e.
- civil authority, *potestās*, -tātis, F.
- class, kind, *genus*, -eris, N.
- Claudius, *Claudius*, -i, M.
- clear: be —, be established, *cōnstat*, I, impers.
- client, *cōnsultor*, -ōris, M.
- close, n. *missiō*, -nis, F.
- coast, region, *ōra*, -ae, F.
- coast by, sail around, *circumvehor*, 3, -vectus.
- coast-region, *ōra*, -ae, F.
- cognomen, *cōgnōmen*, -minis, N.
- colleague, *conlēga*, -ae, M.
- collect, *colligō*, 3, -lēgī, -lectus.
- come, *veniō*, 4, *vēnī*, *ventus*; come to meet, *obviam veniō*.
- coming, arrival, *adventus*, -ūs, M.
- comitia, *comitia*, -ōrum, N.
- command, n. *imperium*, -i, N.; at the command, *iussū*.
- command, v. *imperō*, I; *iubeō*, 2, *iussī*, *iussus*; *mandō*, I.
- commemorate, *celebrō*, I.
- commend, *ōrnō*, I.
- commit (of a crime), *ēdō*, 3, -didi, -ditus; *committō*, 3, -mīstī, -missus.
- common, general, *commūnis*, -e.
- common, mean, inferior, *tenuis*, -e.
- common people, *plēbs*, -bis, F.
- compel, *cōgō*, 3, *coēgī*, *coactus*.
- complain, *queror*, 3, *questus*.
- conceal, *cēlō*, I.
- concerned: be —, have to do with, *vērōr*, I.
- concerning, *dē*, prep. with the abl.
- condemn, *condēmno*, I.
- condition, *condiciō*, -nis, F.
- conduct, *dēdūcō*, 3, -dūxī, -ductus.
- conduct one's self, *vērōr*, I.
- confess, *cōnfiteor*, 2, *cōfessus*.
- congratulate, *grātulor*, I.
- congratulations, *grātulātiō*, -nis, F.
- connect, *coniungō*, 3, -iūnxī, -iūnc-tus.
- consciousness, *cōscientia*, -ae, F.
- consider, *extīstimō*, I; *cōsiderō*, I; arbitror, I; *cōgitō*, I.
- consolation, *cōsōlātiō*, -nis, F.
- conspiracy, *coniūrātiō*, -nis, F.
- consul, *cōnsul*, -is, M.; consul elect, *cōnsul dēsigndtus*.
- consular, of the consulship, *cōn-sulāris*, -e.
- consulship, *cōsulātus*, -ūs, M.

- contagion, *contagiō*, -*nis*, F.
 contented, *aequus*, -*a*, -*um*.
 contrary to, *contrā*, prep. with acc.
 contribute, *adferō*, -*ferre*, *attulī*,
 -*lātus*.
 control, n. *diciō*, -*nis*, F.; to bring
 under control, *facere diciōnis*.
 convenient, *opportūnus*, -*a*, -*um*.
 convict, v. *damnō*, I.
 corrupt, a. *corruptus*, -*a*, -*um*.
 corrupt, v. *corrumpō*, 3, -*rūpī*,
 -*ruptus*.
Cotta, *Cotta*, -*ae*, M.
 countenance, *voltus*, -*ūs*, M.
 course of action, *ratiō*, -*nis*, F.
 courteous, *commodus*, -*a*, -*um*.
 courtesy, *commoditās*, -*tātis*, F.
 crime, *scelus*, -*eris*, N.; *crīmen*,
 -*inis*, N.
 criticise, see blame.
 cross, *crux*, *crucis*, F.
 crowded, full, *frequēns*, -*entis*.
 crown, n. *corōna*, -*ae*, F.
 cruel, *asper*, -*era*, -*erum*.
 cruelty, *crūdēlitās*, -*tātis*, F.
 crush, *opprimō*, 3, -*pressī*, -*pressus*.
 culture, *hūmānitās*, -*tātis*, F.
 cup, *pōculum*, -*ī*, N.
Cupid, *Cupīdō*, -*inis*, M.
 cure, see care.
 curse, *bane*, *pestis*, -*is*, F.
 custom, *mōs*, *mōris*, M.
 cut in, incise, *incidō*, 3, -*cīdī*, -*cīsus*.
Cyzicenes, *Cyzicēnī*, -*ōrum*, M.
Cyzicus, *Cyzicus*, -*ī*, F.
- D**
- daily, a. *cotīdiānus*, -*a*, -*um*.
 daily, adv. *cotīdiē*.
 dancing, n. *saltātiō*, -*nis*, F.
- danger, *perīcūlum*, -*ī*, N.
 dare, *audeō*, 2, *ausus*.
 daughter, *filia*, -*ae*, F.
 day, *diēs*, -*ētī*, M. or F.
 day before, *prīdiē*.
 deal, treat, *agō*, 3, *ēgī*, *actus*.
 dear, *cōrūs*, -*a*, -*um*.
 death, *mors*, *mortis*, F.
 debt, *aes aliēnum*, *aeris aliēnī*, N.
 deceive, betray, *fallō*, 3, *ſefellī*,
 -*falsus*.
 decide, *statuō*, 3, -*uī*, -*ūtus*; *cōn-*
 stituō, 3, -*uī*, -*ūtus*; *cēnseō*, 2,
 -*sūī*, -*sus*.
 declare, *dēclārō*, I. See also affirm.
 decorate, adorn, *ōrnō*, I.
 decree, resolve, v. *dēcernō*, 3, -*crēvī*,
 -*crētus*.
 decree of the senate, *senātūs cōn-*
 sultum, -*ī*, N.
 defend, *dēfendō*, 3, -*fendī*, -*fēnsus*.
 See also protect.
 defendant, *reus*, -*ī*, M.
 defender, *dēfēnsor*, -*ōris*, M.
 defense, *dēfēnsiō*, -*nis*, F.
 delay, *moror*, I.
 delight, n. *dēlectātiō*, -*nis*, F.
 delight, v. *dēlectō*, I.
 deliver, set free, *liberō*, I; *ēripiō*,
 3, -*ripūī*, -*reptus*.
 deliver (an oration), *habeō*, 2.
 deliver over, *trādō*, 3, -*didī*, -*ditus*.
 demand, *pōstulō*, I; *pōscō*, 3,
 -*popōscī*, —.
 demand back, *repetō*, 3, -*riū* (-*ii*),
 -*itūs*.
 deny, *negō*, I.
 depart, *discēdō*, 3, -*cessī*, -*cessus*.
 depending, relying on, *frētus*, -*a*,
 -*um*.

- d**eport, *dēportō*, I.
 depose, thrust down, *dēturbō*, I.
 deprive, take from, *ēripiō*, 3, -*ripūī*,
 -*reptus*; *privō*, I.
 deprived: be —, be without,
 careō, 2, -*uī*, -*itūrus*.
 deputations, see ambassadors.
 descend, *dēscendō*, 3, -*scendī*, -*scēn-*
 sus.
 desert, *dēserō*, 3, -*uī*, -*tus*. See
 also leave.
 deserve, *merior*, 2.
 design, see plan.
 desirable, *optābilis*, -e.
 desire, n. *cupiditās*, -*tātis*, F.
 desire, v. *cupiō*, 3, -*ivī*, -*itūs*.
 desirous, *cupidus*, -a, -um; *studi-*
 ōsus, -a, -um.
 despair, n. *dēspērātiō*, -*nis*, F.
 despise, *contemnō*, 3, -*temp̄stī*, -*temp̄-*
 tus.
 destroy, *dēleō*, 2, -*ēvī*, -*etus*.
 devoted to, *studiōsus*, -a, -um.
 Diana, *Diāna*, -ae, F.
 dictate, *dictō*, I.
 die, *moriō*, 3, *mortuus*.
 differ, interest, -esse, -fuit; *differō*,
 -*ferre*, *distulī*, *dilātus*.
 different, *dīstinctus*, -a, -um.
 dignity, *dīgnitās*, -*tātis*, F.
 diligence, *dīligenzia*, -ae, F.
 dine, take dinner, *cēnō*, I.
 dining-couch, *trīclīnium*, -ī, N.
 dining-room, *trīclīnium*, -ī, N.
 dinner, *cēna*, -ae, F.
 Diodorus, *Diodōrus*, -ī, M.
 disastrous, *calamitōsus*, -a, -um.
 discuss, *agō*, 3, *ēgī*, *āctus*.
 disembark, *expōnō*, 3, -*posuī*, -*posi-*
 tus.
- disgrace, n. *ēgnōminia*, -ae, F.
 dissension, *dissēnsiō*, -*nis*, F.
 distinction, *ōrnāmentum*, -ī, N.
 distinguished, *amplus*, -a, -um;
 clārus, -a, -um; *nōbilis*, -e.
 distract, detain, *distineō*, 2, -*tinūī*,
 -*tentus*.
 distrust, v. *diffidō*, 3, -*fisus*.
 disturb, *perturbō*, I.
 disturbance, *tumultus*, -īs, M.;
 perturbātiō, -*nis*, F.
 divine, *dīvīnus*, -a, -um.
 do, *agō*, 3, *ēgī*, *āctus*; *faciō*, 3, *fēcī*,
 factus; *committō*, 3, -*mīsī*, -*missus*.
 do business, *negōtior*, I.
 do wrong, *peccō*, I.
 doctor, *medicus*, -ī, M.
 don't, expressed by imv. of *nōlō*
 with infinitive.
 door, *iānua*, -ae, F.
 doubt, n. *dubitātiō*, -*nis*, F.
 doubt, v. *dubitō*, I.
 doubtful, *dubius*, -a, -um.
 draw up, *īnstruō*, 3, -*strūxī*, -*strūc-*
 tus.
 Drepanum, *Drepanum*, -ī, N.
 drive out, put to flight, *fugō*, I;
 expellō, 3, *pulī*, -*pulsus*.
 due: be —, owe, *dēbeō*, 2.
 duty, doing one's duty, *officium*,
 -ī, N.
 duty of, expressed by pred. gen.

E

- each, *quisque*, *quaeque*, *quidque*
 (*quodque*).
 earth, *terra*, -ae, F.
 ease, *ōtium*, -ī, N.
 easily, *facile*.
 easy, *facilis*, -e.

- Ebro, *Hibērus*, -ī, M.
 Egypt, *Aegyptus*, -ī, F.
 eight, *octō*.
 eighth, *octāvus*, -a, -um.
 elect, v. *creō*, I.
 eloquence, *ēloquentia*, -ae, F.
 else, see other.
 embassy, *lēgātiō*, -nis, F.
 eminent, *ēgregius*, -a, -um.
 empire, *imperium*, -ī, N.
 Emporiae, *Emporiae*, -ārum, F.
 empty, empty-handed, *indānis*, -e.
 enact (a law), *sanciō*, 4, *sānxi*,
 sānctus.
 end, n. *fīnis*, -is, M.
 durable, *tolerābilis*, -e.
 enemy, *hostis*, -is, M.; *inimīcus*, -ī, M.
 engraved, *caelātus*, -a, -um.
 engraver, *caelātor*, -ōris, M.
 enjoy, *perfruor*, 3, *frūctus*.
 enjoyment, *frūctus*, -ūs, M.
 enrich, increase, *augeō*, '2, *auxī*,
 auctus.
 enter, *intrō*, I.
 enter upon, *ineō*, 4, -ī, -itus.
 entice, *adliciō*, 3, -lexī, -lectus.
 envy, n. *invīdia*, -ae, F.
 envy, v. *invideō*, 2, -vidī, -visus.
 Ephesus, *Ephesus*, -ī, F.
 equal, a. *pār*, *paris*.
 equally as, *aequē ac*.
 erect, v. *cōstituō*, 3, -ūi, -ūtus.
 escape, v. *effugiō*, 3, -fūgiī, *fugitū-*
 rus; *ēlābor*, 3, *ēlāpsus*.
 especially, most of all, *maximē*,
 praesertim.
 eternal, *aeternus*, -a, -um.
 even, also, *etiam*.
 even, as far as, *ūsque*.
 even if, *etiam sī*, *et sī*.
- event, circumstance, thing, etc.
 rēs, *reī*, F.
 ever, *umquam*.
 evidence, *tēstimōniū*, -ī, N.
 evil, *malum*, -ī, N.
 example, *exemplū*, -ī, N.
 exceedingly, *maximē*; to be exceedingly vexed, *gravissimē ferre*.
 excel, *praestō*, I, -stītū, -stītus. See surpass.
 excellence, *suāvitās*, -tātis, F.
 except, conj. *nisi*; prep. *præter* with the acc.
 exemption, *vacātiō*, -nis, F.
 exercise, n. *exercitātiō*, -nis, F.
 exercise, v. *exerceō*, 2, -ūi, -itus.
 exhausted, *cōfēctus*, -a, -um.
 exhort, urge, *hortor*, I.
 exile, n. *exsiliūm*, -ī, N.
 expect, *exspectō*, I.
 expectation, *opīniō*, -nis, F.
 expel, *expellō*, 3, -pūlī, -pulsus.
 expense, *sūmptus*, -ūs, M.
 experience, try, *experior*, 4, -pertus.
 experienced in, *perītus*, -a, -um.
 exploits, *rēs gestae*, *rērum gestā-*
 rum.
 expose, *obiciō*, 3, -iēcī, -iectus.
 express, declare, *dēclārō*, I.
 extend, *pateō*, 2, -ūi, —.
 external, *externūs*, -a, -um.
 extinguish, *extinguō*, 3, -stīnxi,
 -stīnctus.
 extreme, a. *extrēmus*, -a, -um.
 eye, *oculus*, -ī, M.

F

- face to face, *coram*.
 fail, be wanting, *dēsum*, -esse, -fūtī,
 -futūrus.

- faith, *fides*, -*eī*, F.
 faithful, *fidēlis*, -*e*.
 false, *falsus*, -*a*, -*um*.
 falsely, *falsō*.
 fame, *fāma*, -*ae*, F.
 family, *familia*, -*ae*, F.
 famous: that —, *ille* following its noun.
 far, adv. *longē*.
 fate: meet one's —, *diem obeō*, 4, -*ii*, -*itus*.
 father, *pater*, -*tris*, M.; *parēns*, -*ntis*, M.
 fatherland, *patria*, -*ae*, F.
 father's, paternal, *paternus*, -*a*, -*um*.
 favor, v. *commodō*, I.
 favorably, *fēcītēr*.
 fear, n. *timor*, -*ōris*, M.; *metus*, -*ūs*, M.
 fear, v. *metuō*, 3, -*uī*, —; *timeō*, 2, -*uī*, —; *pertimēscō*, 3, -*timuiī*, —; *vereor*, 2, *veritus*.
 feeble, *dēbilis*, -*e*.
 feelings, mind, *animus*, -*ī*, M.
 fellow, see man.
 fellow-citizens, *Quirītēs*, -*ium*, M.
 few, only a few, *paucī*, -*ae*, -*a*.
 fight, *pūgnō*, 1; *bellō*, 1; fight a battle, *proelium faciō*.
 figures (of ornamental designs), *sigilla*, -*ōrum*, N.
 fill, *compleō*, 2, -*plēvī*, -*plētus*.
 finally, *dēmum*, *dēnique*.
 find, *inveniō*, 4, -*vēnī*, -*ventus*; *reperiō*, 3, *repperī*, *repertus*.
 finish, *cōficiō*, 3, -*fēcī*, *fectus*.
 first, *prīmus*, -*a*, -*um*; at first, *prīmō*; in the first place, *prīmūm*.
 five hundred, *quīngentī*, -*ae*, -*a*.
- flee, *fugiō*, 3, *fūgī*, *fugitūrus*; also *profugiō* and *cōfugiō*.
 fleet, n. *classis*, -*is*, F.
 flock, run together, *concurrō*, 3, -*currī*, -*cursus*.
 flourish, *flōreō*, 2, -*uī*, —.
 flourishing, *flōrēns*, -*entis*.
 follow, *sequor*, *sequī*, *secūtus*.
 folly, *stultitia*, -*ae*, F.
 fond, see zealous.
 food, *cibus*, -*ī*, M.
 for, conj. *nam*, *namque*, *etenim*, *enīm* (postpositive); prep. *ad*; in with the acc.; *prō* with the abl. in the sense of in behalf of; ob with the acc. for, because of; often expressed by dative.
 for this reason, therefore (rel.), for what reason, wherefore (interrog.), *quam ob rem*, *quā rē*, *quā dē causā*.
 force (of strength), *vis*, defect., F.; forces (of soldiers), *cōpiae*, -*ārum*, F.
 foreign, *aliēnus*, -*a*, -*um*; *peregrīnus*, -*a*, -*um*.
 forensic, belonging to the forum, *forēnsis*, -*e*.
 foresee, *prōvideō*, 2, -*vidī*, -*visus*.
 forget, *oblīvīscor*, 3, *oblitus*.
 forgetfulness, *oblīviō*, -*nis*, F.
 forgive, see pardon.
 form, v. *instituō*, 3, -*uī*, -*ūtus*.
 former; *ille*, -*a*, -*ud*; *prīstinus*, -*a*, -*um*.
 formerly, *quondam*.
 fortunate, *fēlīx*, -*īcis*; *fortūndtus*, -*a*, -*um*.
 fortune, *fortūna*, -*ae*, F. Often expressed by *rēs*, *rei*, F.

forty, <i>quadrāgintād.</i>	3, <i>-vertū, -versus</i> ; go to meet,
forum, <i>forum, -ī, N.</i>	<i>obviam (prōd)eō</i> with the dat.
found (a city), <i>condō, 3, -didī, -ditus.</i>	god, <i>deus, -ī, M.</i>
foundation, <i>fundāmentum, -ī, N.</i>	goddess, <i>dea, deae, F.</i>
frankly, openly, <i>apertē.</i>	godlike, <i>dīvinus, -ā, -um.</i>
free, <i>līber, -era, -erum.</i>	going on: to be —, passive of <i>gerō,</i>
freely, <i>līberē.</i>	3, <i>gessī, gestus.</i>
friend, <i>amicus, -ī, M.</i>	gold, <i>aurum, -ī, N.</i>
friendly, <i>amicus, -a, -um.</i>	golden, <i>aureus, -a, -um.</i>
friendship, <i>amicitia, -ae, F., famīliāritās, -tātis, F.</i>	goldsmith, <i>aurifex, -icis, M.</i>
from, <i>ā, ab; dē; ē, ex;</i> preps. with the abl.	good, <i>bonus, -a, -um.</i>
from, expressed by a conj. after verbs of hindering, opposing, etc.	grain, <i>frūmentum, -ī, N.</i>
<i>nē, quīn, quō minus.</i>	grandfather, <i>avus, -ī, M.</i>
from all sides, <i>undique.</i>	grant, see give.
full, <i>plenus, -a, -um.</i>	grave, a. <i>gravis, -e.</i>
full (of an account), in Latin with many words.	great, <i>māgnus, -a, -um; grandis, -e.</i>
funeral, <i>funus, -eris, N.</i>	great heavens! <i>dī immortālēs.</i>
furnish, equip, <i>ōrnō, I.</i>	greatest, very great, <i>maximus, -a, -um; summus, -a, -um.</i>
further, <i>autem.</i>	greatly, <i>vehementer, māgnopere.</i>

G

gain, accomplish, <i>cōsequor, 3, -secūtus.</i>
Galba, <i>Galba, -ae, M.</i>
game, <i>lūdus, -ī, M.</i>
gather, <i>conligō, 3, -lēgi, -lectus.</i>
Gaul, <i>Gallia, -ae, F.</i>
general, n. <i>imperātor, -tōris, M.</i>
gift, <i>dōnum, -ī, N.</i>
give, <i>dō, dare, dedē, datus.</i>
gladiator, <i>gladiātor, -ōris, M.</i>
glory, <i>glōria, -ae, F.</i>
go, <i>eō, 4, iī, itūrus; go away, abeō, also recēdō, -cessī, -cessus; go forth, exeō; go to lodge, dēvertō,</i>

3, <i>-vertū, -versus; go to meet, obviam (prōd)eō with the dat.</i>
god, <i>deus, -ī, M.</i>
goddess, <i>dea, deae, F.</i>
godlike, <i>dīvinus, -ā, -um.</i>
going on: to be —, passive of <i>gerō,</i> 3, <i>gessī, gestus.</i>
gold, <i>aurum, -ī, N.</i>
golden, <i>aureus, -a, -um.</i>
goldsmith, <i>aurifex, -icis, M.</i>
good, <i>bonus, -a, -um.</i>
grain, <i>frūmentum, -ī, N.</i>
grandfather, <i>avus, -ī, M.</i>
grant, see give.
grave, a. <i>gravis, -e.</i>
great, <i>māgnus, -a, -um; grandis, -e.</i>
great heavens! <i>dī immortālēs.</i>
greatest, very great, <i>maximus, -a, -um; summus, -a, -um.</i>
greatly, <i>vehementer, māgnopere.</i>
greatness, <i>māgnitūdō, -inis, F.</i>
Greek, <i>Graecus, -a, -um.</i>
greet, see salute.
grief, <i>maeror, -ōris, M.; dolor, -ōris, M.</i>
grievous, <i>gravis, -e.</i>
groan, n. <i>gemitus, -ūs, M.</i>
grudge, v. <i>invideō, 2, -vidē, -visus.</i>
guard, garrison, <i>praesidium, -ī, N.</i>
guardian, <i>tūtor, -ōris, M.</i>
guardianship, <i>praesidium, -ī, N.</i>
guest, <i>convīva, -ae, M.</i>
guilt, see crime.

H

hand, n. <i>manus, -ūs, F.</i>
hand down, <i>trādō, 3, -didē, -ditus.</i>
handle, <i>trāctō, I.</i>
hang, <i>pendeō, 2, pependē, —.</i>
Hannibal, <i>Hannibal, -is, M.</i>

happen, it happens, *accidit*, 3,
accidit; fit, *fieri*, factum est;
 usually followed by substantive
 clauses introduced by *ut*. Often
 expressed by *esse*.

harbor, n. *portus*, -ūs, M.

hard, *dūrus*, -a, -um.

harmony, *concordia*, -ae, F.

hasten back, *recurrō*, 3, -*curri*, —.

hate, n. *odium*, -ī, N.

hate, v. *ōdī*, *ōdisse*, *ōsūrus*.

have, *habeō*, 2, *habuī*, *habitus*.

he, is, *hic*, ille. Usually not ex-
 pressed.

head, *caput*, -*itis*, N.

hear, *audiō*, 4.

heart, see **mind**.

heaven, *caelum*, -ī, N.

Heius, *Hēius*, -ī, M.

Heraclius, *Heraclīus*, -ī, M.

herald, *praecō*, -*nis*, M.

here, *hic*.

hesitate, *dubitō*, I.

hide, *dissimulō*, I.

Hiero, *Hierō*, -*nis*, M.

high, *superus*, -a, -um; *altus*, -a,
 -um; (of rank) *amplus*, -a, -um.

himself, *sūi*; *ipse*, -a, -um.

hinder, *impediō*, 4.

hire, *condūcō*, 3, -*dūxī*, -*ductus*.

his, *suus*, -a, -um, reflex. When not
 reflex, usually expressed by *ēius*,
 gen. of *is*.

history, *historia*, -ae, F.; *rēs gestae*,
rērum gestārum, F.

hither, *hūc*, *illūc*.

hold, *teneō*, 2, -*uī*, —.

hold, **regard**, *habeō*, 2; *aestimō*, I.

home, see **house**.

honor, n. *honor*, -ōris, M.

honor, v. *honestō*, I; *ōrnō*, I.

honorable, *honestus*, -a, -um; *am-*
plus, -a, -um.

hope, n. *spēs*, *speī*, F.

hope, v. *spērō*, I.

hospitable, *hospitālis*, -e.

hospitality, *hospitium*, -ī, N.

hostile, *inimīcus*, -a, -um.

hour, *hōra*, -ae, F.

house, **home**, *domus*, -ūs, F.; *aedēs*,
 -ium, F.

how, *quam*, *quem ad modum*; **how**
many, *quot*; **how much**, **how**
great, *quantum*, adv., *quantus*,
 -a, -um, a.

however, *autem* in weak transitions,
tamen in sense of *nevertheless*.

hunt up, *invēstīgō*, I.

hurry back, **run back**, *recurrō*, 3,
 -*curri*, —.

I

I, *ego, meī*. Usually not expressed.

if, *sī*; **if not**, **unless**, *nisi*.

ignorant, *indoctus*, -a, -um; *imperī-*
tus, -a, -um; *ignārus*, -a, -um.

ignorant: be —, *ignōrō*, I.

illustrious, *clārus*, -a, -um.

image, *imāgō*, -inis, F.

imitate, *imitor*, I.

immediately, *statim*, *continuō*.

immortal, a. *immortālis*, -e.

impatience, *fēstinātiō*, -nis, F.

implore, *implōrō*, I.

importance: be of —, be influen-
 tial, *multum valeō*, 2, -*uī*, -*itūrus*;

intersum, -*esse*, -*fūtī*, -*futūrus*.

importance: of such —, *tantī*.

impose, *impōnō*, 3, -*posuī*, -*positus*.

in, *in*, prep. with the abl. Of an
 author, *apud* with the acc.

in part, partly, *partim*.

in return for, *prō* with the abl.

inclining towards, *prōpēnsus*, -a, -um.

increase, tr. v. *augeō*, 2, *auxī*, *auctus*.

incredible, *incrēdibilis*, -e.

indication, expression, *sīgnificātiō*, -nis, F.

induce, *addūcō*, 3, *-dūxī*, *-ductus*.

industry, *industria*, -ae, F.

inexperienced, *rūdis*, -e.

influence, see induce ; also *adličiō*, 3, *-lexī*, *-lectus*.

inform, *certiōrem faciō*.

inhabit, *incolō*, 3, *-coluī*, —.

injure, *noceō*, 2, *nocuī*, — ; *laedō*, 3, *laesī*, *laesus*.

injury, *iniūria*, -ae, F.

injustice, *iniūria*, -ae, F.

innocent, *innocēns*, -entis.

inspire, *iniciō*, 3, *-iēcī*, *-iectus*.

instigate, *appōnō*, 3, *-posuī*, *-positus*.

instruct, remind, *admoneō*, 2.

integrity, *integritās*, -tatis, F.

intend, see wish.

interest, be of concern, *interest*, *interesse*, *interfuit*.

intimacy, see friendship.

into, *in*, prep. with the acc.

intrust, *committō*, 3, *-misi*, *-missus*.

invite, *invitō*, I ; *vocō*, I.

island, *īnsula*, -ae, F.

it, is, ea, id.

Italy, *Ītalia*, -ae, F.

J

January : of —, *Iānuārius*, -a, -um.

join to, *adiungō*, 3, *-iūnxī*, *-iūnctus*.

journey, *iter*, *itineris*, N.

joy, *laetitia*, -ae, F.

judge, n. *iūdex*, -icis, M.

judge, pass judgment on, *iūdicō*, I

judgment, *iūdicium*, -i, N.

June : of —, *Iūnius*, -a, -um.

Juno, *Iūnō*, -nis, F.

jury, gentlemen of the jury, *iūdi-*
-cēs, -um, M.

just as, *tamquam*.

justify, *cōprobō*, I.

K

kalends, *Kalendae*, -drum, F.

keep, *retineō*, 2, *-tinuī*, *-tentus* ;
teneō, 2, *-uī*, —.

keep off, abstain, *abstineō*, 2, *-tinuī*,
-tentus.

kill, *interficiō*, 3, *-fēcī*, *-fectus* ;
occidō, 3, *-cidī*, *-cīsus*.

kind, n. *genus*, -eris, N. ; *modus*,
-i, M.

kindness, *cōmitās*, -tatis, F.

king, *rēx*, *rēgis*, M.

kingdom, *rēgnum*, -i, N.

knight, *eques*, *equitis*, M.

know, *sciō*, 4 ; *nōscō*, 3, *nōvī*, *nōtus* ;
cōgnōscō, 3, *-nōvī*, *-nitus* ; not
know, *nesciō*, 4. See also per-
ceive.

knowing, a. *intellegēns*, -entis.

knowledge, *scientia*, -ae, F.

known, *nōtus*, -a, -um.

L

labor, n. *labor*, -ōris, M.

Laelius, *Laelius*, -i, M.

Laenius, *Laenius*, -i, M.

land, n. *terra*, -ae, F.

land, bring to land (of a fleet),

appellō, 3, *-pulī*, *-pulsus* ; come

- to land, *dēveniō*, 4, -*vēnī*, -*ventūrus*.
- language, words, *ōrātiō*, -*nīs*, F.
- Lanuvium**, *Lānuvium*, -*ī*, N.
- large, splendid, *amplus*, -*a*, -*um*; *grandis*, -*e*.
- later, afterwards, *postea*.
- latter, *hīc*, *haec*, *hōc*.
- laud, see praise.
- laurel: crowned with —, *laureatūs*, -*a*, -*um*.
- law, *lēx*, *lēgis*, F.; *iūs*, *iūris*, N.; break a law, *lēgem neglegō*.
- lawyer, *iūris cōsultus*, -*ī*, M.
- lay waste, *vāstō*, I.
- lead, *dūcō*, 3, *dūxi*, *ductus*; lead astray, *dēdūcō*; lead into, *indūcō*; prevail upon, *addūcō*.
- leader, *dux*, *ducis*, M. and F.
- learn, *cōgnōscō*, 3, -*nōvī*, -*nitus*.
- learned, *ērudītus*, -*a*, -*um*.
- learning, n. *doctrīna*, -*ae*, F.
- least, adv. *minimē*; *minimum*; *levissimē*.
- leave, *relinquō*, 3, -*liquī*, -*lictus*.
See also desert.
- leave off, *omittō*, 3, -*mīsī*, -*missus*.
- leave out, *prætereō*, 4, -*itī*, -*itus*.
- left, *sinister*, -*tra*, -*trum*.
- legally, *tūre*.
- leisure, a. *vacuus*, -*a*, -*um*.
- leisure, n. *ōtium*, -*ī*, N.
- length, *longinquitās*, -*tātis*, F.
- less, a. *minor*, -*us*.
- less, adv. *minus*.
- lessen, *minuō*, 3, -*uī*, -*ūtus*.
- let go, dismiss, *dīmittō*, 3, -*mīsī*, -*missus*.
- let pass, *prætermittō*, 3, -*mīsī*, -*missus*.
- letter (of the alphabet), *littera*, -*ae*, F.
- letter (correspondence), *litterae*, -*ārum*, F.; *epistula*, -*ae*, F.
- levy, v. *imperō*, I.
- Licinius**, *Licinius*, -*ī*, M.
- lieutenant, *lēgātus*, -*ī*, M.
- life, *vīta*, -*ae*, F.
- light, n. *lūx*, *lūcis*, F.
- like, a. *similis*, -*e*.
- like, v. see wish.
- like a human being, *hūmāniter*.
- likely to, use 1st periphrastic.
- Lilybaeum**, *Lilybaeum*, -*ī*, N.
- little, adv. *paulō*; too little, *parum*.
- live, *vīvō*, 3, *vīxi*, *vīctus*; *habitō*, I; reside temporarily, *commoror*, I.
- lodge, *dēvertō*, 3, -*vertī*, —.
- lofty, *excelsus*, -*a*, -*um*.
- long, now for a long time, *iam dītū*, *iam dūdum*.
- longing, *dēsiderium*, -*ī*, N.
- look at, regard, *spectō*, I.
- lose, *perdō*, 3, -*didī*, -*ditus*; *āmittō*, 3, -*mīsī*, -*missus*.
- loss, *dētrīmentum*, -*ī*, N.
- lost: be —, perish, *excidō*, 3, -*cidī*, —.
- love, n. *amor*, -*ōris*, M.
- love, v. *amō*, I; *diligō*, 3, -*lēxi*, -*lectus*.
- low, *īferus*, -*a*, -*um*; *posterus*, -*a*, -*um*.
- Lucius**, *Lūcius*, -*ī*.
- Lucullus**, *Lūcullus*, -*ī*, M.
- luxury, *lūxuria*, -*ae*, F.

M

- Macedonia**, *Macedonia*, -*ae*, F.
- mad: be —, *īsāniō*, 4, -*ivī*, -*ītus*.

- magistracy or magistrate, *magistratus*, *-ūs*, M.
- magnificence, *magnificentia*, *-ae*, F.
- make, *faciō*, 3, *fēcī*, *factus*.
- make inquiries, *percontor*, I.
- make light of, see neglect.
- Malta, *Melita*, *-ae*, F.
- Mamertini, *Māmertīnī*, *-ōrum*, M.
- man, *homō*, *-inis*, M. and F.; *vir*, *-ī*, M.
- manifest, *perspicuus*, *-a*, *-um*.
- manner, *ratiō*, *-nis*, F.; kind, sort, *modus*, *-ī*, M.
- many, *multī*, *-ae*, *-a*.
- marble, *marmor*, *-is*, N.
- Marcellus, *Marcellus*, *-ī*, M.
- Martial, of Mars, *Mārtius*, *-a*, *-um*.
- marvelous, *eximius*, *-a*, *-um*.
- master, *dominus*, *-ī*, M.
- matchless, *singularis*, *-e*.
- Maximus, *Maximus*, *-ī*, M.
- May: of —, *Māius*, *-a*, *-um*.
- meal, *epulum*, *-ī*, N. only sing. (in plur. *epulae*, *-ārum*, F.); *convivium*, *-ī*, N.
- meanwhile, *interim*, *interēdū*.
- medicine, *medicīna*, *-ae*, F.
- meet, assemble, *conveniō*, 4, *-vēnīt*, *-ventus*.
- meet with, *occurrō*, 3, *-currīt*, *-cursus*; *obviam eō*, 4, *ītē*, *itus*.
- meeting, *conventus*, *-ūs*, M.
- Megara, *Megara*, *-ae*, F.
- memory, *memoria*, *-ae*, F.
- mention, n. *historia*, *-ae*, F.
- mention, v. *commemorō*, I; *dīcō*, 3, *dīxī*, *dictus*; *nārrō*, I; see also say.
- Mentor, *Mentor*, *-oris*, M.
- merciful, *lēnis*, *-e*.
- mercy, *misericordia*, *-ae*, F.; *lēnitās*, *-tātis*, F.
- Messana, *Messāna*, *-ae*, F.; a citizen of Messana, *Māmertīnus*, *-ī*, M.
- messenger, *nūntius*, *-ī*, M.
- military affairs, *rēs mīlitāris*, *reī mīlitāris*.
- military service, *mīlitia*, *-ae*, F.
- mind, *mēns*, *mentis*, F.; *animus*, *-ī*, M.
- mindful, *memor*, *-oris*.
- misery, *miseria*, *-ae*, F.
- miss, see let pass.
- Mithradates, *Mīthrādātēs*, *-is*, M..
- model, n. *exemplum*, *-ī*, N.
- model, v. *finḡō*, 3, *finxī*, *fictus*.
- modestly, *verēcundē*.
- modesty, *pudor*, *-ōris*, M.
- money, *nummus*, *-ī*, M.; *pecūnia*, *-ae*, F.
- month, *mēnsis*, *-is*, M.
- monument, *monumentum*, *-ī*, N.
- more, a. *plūs*, *plūris*.
- more, adv. *magis* (of degree), *plūs* (of amount), *amplius* (of extent), *potius* (of preference).
- moreover, *autem*.
- mother, *māter*, *-trīs*, F.
- motion: make a —, *referō*, *-ferre*, *rettulī*, *relātus*.
- mountain, *mōns*, *montis*, M.
- mouth (of a river), *ōstium*, *-ī*, N.
- move, *moveō*, 2, *mōvī*, *mōtus*; also *commoveō*.
- much, many, *multus*, *-a*, *-um*.
- much, adv. *multum*; by much, *multō*.
- multitude, *multitūdō*, *-inis*, F.
- municipal town, *mūnicīpium*, *-ī*, N.

murder, see **kill**.

Murena, *Mūrēna*, -ae, M.

must, **ought**, **need**, etc. *oportet*, 2,
oportuit; *dēbeō*, 2; *necesse est*;
second periphrastic.

mutually, *in turn*, *mītuē*.

my, *meus*, -a, -um.

N

name, n. *nōmen*, *nōminis*, N.

name, v. *nōminō*, I.

nature, *nātūra*, -ae, F.; *ingenium*,
-i, N.

naval, *nāvālis*, -e.

nearly, **almost**, *prope*.

necessary, *necesse*, N. adj. indecl.;
opus (with *est*). See also **must**.

need, n. *opus*, N. indecl.

need, v. *indigeō*, -ere, -ūi, —.

neglect, **make light of**, *neglegō*, 3,
-lēxi, -lectus.

neither, *nec*, *neque*; **neither . . . nor**,
neque . . . neque.

never, *numquam*.

nevertheless, *tamen*.

new, *novus*, -a, -um.

next, adv. *deinde*, *tum*; adj. *proximus*,
-a, -um; *posterus*, -a, -um.

next day, *postrīdiē*.

night, *nox*, *noctis*, F.

ninetieth, *nōnāgēsimus*, -a, -um.

no, adv. *nōn*; adj. *nūllus*, -a, -um.

no one, *nēmō*, —, M. and F.

nobility, *nōbilitās*, -tātis, F.

nobility, the, *optimātēs*, -ium or
-um, M. plur.; *nōbilēs*, -ium, M.
plur.

noble, *nōbilis*, -e.

none the less, *nihilō minus*.

Nones, *Nōnae*, -drum, F.

not, *nē* with subjv. and imv.; *haud*;
nōn; **not even**, *nē . . . quidem*;
not only . . . but also, *nōn sōlum*
. . . *sed etiam*; *cum . . . tum*.

not know, **be ignorant**, *nesciō*, 4,
nothing, *nihil*, N. indecl.

notorious, *clārus*, -a, -um.

now, *nunc*, *iam*. Introductory
now in a transition, *nunc*, *iam*,
autem.

nowhere, *nūsquām*.

Numantia, *Numantia*, -ae, F.

number, *numerus*, -i, M.; *multi-*
tūdō, -inis, F.

O

oak, *rōbur*, -oris, N.

obey, *pāreō*, 2, *pāruī*, —; *obtem-*
perō, I.

object, v. *obiciō*, 3, -iēci, -iectus.

observe, **keep**, *servō*, I.

obtain, **gain**, *pariō*, 3, *peperi*, *pari-*
tus or *partus*.

obtain a request, *impetrō*, I.

occupation, *occupatiō*, -nis, F.

of, d or ab; dē; ē or ex; or the
gen.

off, see **from**.

offense, *peccātūm*, -i, N.

offer, **show**, *praestō*, I., -stītī, -stītūs.

office, *honōs* (-or), -ōris, M.

officially, *pūblicē*.

often, *saepe*.

old, see **ancient**.

omit, *omittō*, 3, -mīsī, -missus.

on, **near**, **by**, *in*, prep. with the abl.;
apud, prep. with the acc.

on account of, **for**, *propter*, *ob*,
preps. with the acc.

once, **formerly**, *ōlim*, *quondam*.

one, *ūnus*, -a, -um; one . . . another, *alius* . . . *alius*; the one . . . the other, *alter* . . . *alter*.
 only, adv. *tantum*; *sōlum*.
 open, a. *apertus*, -a, -um.
 open: be —, *pateō*, 2, *patuī*, —.
 opinion, decision, *sententia*, -ae, F.; express an opinion, *sententiam dicō*.
 oppose, *resistō*, 3, -stītē, —; *repugnō*, 1.
 opulence, *cōpia*, -ae, F.
 or, an (in double questions), *vel*, aut; or not, *annōn*, necne.
 oration, *ōrātiō*, -nis, F.
 orator, *ōrdōr*, -oris, M.
 order, n. *ōrdō*, -inis, M.
 order, v. see command.
 ordinary, *mediocris*, -e; usual, *ūsitatūs*, -a, -um.
 ornament, *ōrnāmentum*, -i, N.
 other, *alius*, -a, -ud; alter, -a, -um; the others, the remaining, *cēteri*, -ae, -a; *reliqui*, -ae, -a; belonging to another, *aliēnus*, -a, -um.
 ought, see must.
 our, *noster*, -tra, -trum.
 out, from, ē, ex, prep. with the abl.
 outside, *extrā*, adv. and prep. with the acc.
 overcome, worn out, *cōflectus*, -a, -um.
 overwhelm, *obruō*, 3, -ruī, -rutus.
 own, a. *proprius*, -a, -um.

P

painter, *pictor*, -oris, M.; pardon, v. *ignōscō*, 3, -nōvī, -nōtus.
 part, *pars*, -tis, F.

partly, *partim*.
 pass (of a resolution), see make.
 pass judgment, *iūdicō*, 1; *sententiam ferō*.
 pass through, *perfungor*, 3, -funtus.
 patrician, n. *patricius*, -i, M.
 patriotism, *amor in patriam*.
 pay, n. *mercēs*, -ēdis, F.
 pay respects, *salute*, *salūtō*, 1.
 peace, *pāx*, *pācis*, F.
 peaceable, *quiētus*, -a, -um.
 penalty, see punishment.
 people, *populus*, -i, M.
 perceive, *perspiciō*, 3, -spexī, -spectus; *animadvertisō*, 3, -vertī, -versus; *intellegō*, 3, -ēxi, -ēctus; *sentiō*, 4, *sēnsī*, *sēnsus*; see also know.
 perfected, finished, *perfectus*, -a, -um.
 perform, *gerō*, 3, *gessī*, *gestus*.
 perhaps, *fortasse*.
 perish, *pereō*, 4, -itī, -itūrus.
 permit, allow, *licet*, 2, *licuit*, —; *sinō*, 3, *sīvī*, *situs*; *permittō*, 3, -mīstī, -missus.
 persuade, *persuadēō*, 2, -sudsī, -sus.
 pertain to, *pertineō*, 2, -uī, —.
 Phaselis, *Phasēlis*, -idis, F.
 philosopher, *sapiēns*, -entis, M.
 pious, see pure.
 pirate, *pīrāta*, -ae, M.
 Piso, *Pīsō*, -nis, M.
 pity, see mercy.
 place, n. *locus*, -i, M. (N. in plur.).
 place, v. *locō*, 1; *pōnō*, 3, *posuī*, *positus*; place before, prefer, *antepōnō*; place upon, *impōnō*.

- place of refuge, *perfugium*, -*i*, N.
 plainly, clearly, *plānē*.
 plan, n. *cōsilia* *mūnū*, -*i*, N.; *ratiō*, -*nis*, F.; to form a plan, *cōsiliū* *inīre*.
 plan, devise, meditate, *cōgitō*, I; *mōlīor*, 4.
 plead (a case), *agō*, 3, *ēgī*, *actus*; *dīcō*, 3, *dīxī*, *dictus*.
 please, *placeō*, 2, -*uī*, -*itus*.
 pleasing, *iūcundus*, -*a*, -*um*; *grātus*, -*a*, -*um*.
 pleasure, *voluptās*, -*tātis*, F.
 plebeians, *plēbs*, -*bis*, F.
 plunder or plundering, n. *fūrtum*, -*i*, N.
 plunder, v. *expūlō*, I.
 Pompey, *Pompēius*, -*i*, M.
 popularity, *grātia*, -*ae*, F.
 possess, *possideō*, 2, -*sēdī*, -*sessus*.
 posterity, *posterī*, -*ōrum*, M.
 power, (*ops*), *opis*, F.
 powerful, *fīrmus*, -*a*, -*um*; *potēns*, -*ntis*.
 powerful : be —, *valeō*, 2.
 praetor, *praetor*, -*ōris*, M.
 praise, n. *laus*, *laudis*, F.
 praise, v. *laudō*, I; *ōrnō*, I.
 Praxiteles, *Prāxitelēs*, -*i*, M.
 pray, *ōrō*, I; *supplicō*, I; *precōr*, I.
 Parenthetically, *quaesō*, 3, —, —.
 Sometimes expressed by emphatic *enīm*.
 precept, *praeceptum*, -*i*, N.
 prefer, wish rather, *mālō*, *mālle*, *mālūi*, —.
 prepare, *comparō*, I.
 present, a. *praesēns*, -*entis*.
 present: be —, *adsum*, -*esse*, *fūi*, -*futūrus*.
 present, give, *dōnō*, I; present, lead forth (before the court), *prōducō*, 3, -*dūxī*, -*ductus*; present, produce (for inspection), *prōferō*, -*ferre*, -*tulī*, -*lātus*.
 preserve, *retineō*, 2, -*tinuī*, -*tentus*; *cōservō*, I.
 pretend not, *dissimulō*, I.
 prevail upon, see lead.
 prevent, *prohibeō*, 2, -*uī*, -*itus*; *dēterreō*, 2, -*uī*, -*itus*.
 price, *pretium*, -*ī*, N.
 pride, *superbia*, -*ae*, F.
 private, *privātus*, -*a*, -*um*.
 privately, *privātīm*.
 proclaim, *prōnūntiō*, I.
 promise, n. *prōmissum*, -*i*, N.
 promise, v. *prōmittō*, 3, -*mīstī*, -*mīsus*; *pollicor*, 2.
 propose, *ferō*, *ferre*, *tulī*, *lātus*.
 propraetor, *prōpraetor*, -*ōris*, M.
 prosecute, *accūsō*, I.
 prosecutor, *accūsātor*, -*ōris*, M.
 protect, *tueor*, 2, *tūtus*; *tegō*, 3, *tēxī*, *tēctus*; see also defend.
 prove, see teach.
 provide for, consult for, *cōsulō*, 3, -*sulūtī*, -*sultus*.
 provided that, *dum*, *modo*.
 providential, *divīnus*, -*a*, -*um*.
 province, *prōvinciā*, -*ae*, F.
 public, *pūblicus*, -*a*, -*um*.
 public interest, *rēs pūblica*.
 publicly, *pūblicē*.
 Publius, *Pūblius*, -*i*, M.
 Punic, *Pūnicus*, -*a*, -*um*.
 punishment, *poena*, -*ae*, F.
 purchase, n. *ēmptiō*, -*nis*, F.
 pure, *castus*, -*a*, -*um*.
 pursue, *pērsequor*, 3, *persecūtus*.

pursuit, *studium*, -ī, N.

put out of the way, *tollō*, 3, *sustulī*,
sublātus.

Pyrenees, *Pyrēnaeus*, -a, -um.

Q

quaestor, *quaestor*, -ōris, M.

quickly, *celeriter*.

Quirites, *Quirītēs*, -ium, M. plur.

R

rage, n. *furor*, -ōris, M.

raise, *tollō*, 3, *sustulī*, *sublātus*.

rank, n. *gradus*, -ūs, M.

rascality, see crime.

rather, *potius*.

ratify, *ratus*, -a, -um, with *esse*
iubēre, as in *lēgem ratam esse*
iubēre, to ratify a law.

ravage, harry, *vexō*, I.

read, *legō*, 3, *lēgi*, *lēctus*.

reader, *lēctor*, -ōris, M.

reason, n. *causa*, -ae, F.; for this
reason, *quā dē causā*; *quam ob*
rem; *quā rē*.

recall, *revocō*, I.

receive, *accipiō*, 3, -*cēpī*, -*ceptus*.

recently, *nūper*.

recline, *recumbō*, 3, *cubuī*, —.

recollection, *memoria*, -ae, F.

recommend, *commendō*, I.

recover, restore, *reficiō*, 3, -*fēcī*,
fectus.

recover, get back, *recuperō*, I.

recover health, *convalescō*, 3, -*luiī*,

—.

reduce, *redigō*, 3, -*ēgī*, -*actus*.

refrain, *temperō*, I.

regard: personal —, partiality,
grātia, -ae, F.

regard, v. see hold.

regret, see repent.

rejoice, *laetor*, I; *gaudeō*, 2, *gāvīsus*.

relationship, *cōgnātiō*, -nis, F.

relative, n. *propinquus*, -ī, M.

religious scruples, religion, *religiō*, -nis, F.

remain, be left, pass. of *relinquō*,
3, -*līquī*, -*līctus*.

remaining, *reliquus*, -a, -um; (*cēterus*), -a, -um.

remarkable, *eximius*, -a, -um.

remember, *recordor*, I.

remit, release, *remittō*, 3, -*mīstī*,
-*missus*.

remove, *tollō*, 3, *sustulī*, *sublātus*;
removeō, 2, -*mōvī*, -*mōtus* (also
dēmoveō); removed, *remōtus*, -a,
-um.

renew, *renovō*, I.

repel, *prōpulsō*, I; *repellō*, 3, *repulī*, *repulsus*.

repent, *paenitet*, 2, *paenituit*.

replace, *repōnō*, 3, -*posuī*, -*positus*.

reply, v. *respondeō*, 2, -*spondī*, -*sponsus*;
rescribō, 3, -*scripsī*, -*scriptus*.

report, v. *adferō*, -*ferre*, *attulī*, *adlātus*;
nūntiō, I.

republic, *rēs pūblica*, *reī pūblicae*, F.

reputation, *fāma*, -ae, F.

request, n. *rogātū*, M., only abl.
sing.

requite a favor, reward, *grātiam*
referō.

reside, see live.

resist, see oppose.

resolution of the senate, *senātū*
cōsultum, -ī, N.

- rest, v. *quiēscō*, 3, -ēvī, -ētus.
 restore, *restituō*, 3, -ui, -ūtus.
 restrain, *comprimō*, 3, -pressī, -pressus.
 result, turn out, *ēveniō*, 4, -vēnī, -ventus.
 retain, *retineō*, 2, -tinuī, -tentus; *cōservō*, I.
 return, intr. v. *redeō*, 4, -iī, -itus; *revertor*, 3, -vertī or -versus sum.
 return, give back, *reddō*, 3, -diaī, -ditus.
Rhone, *Rhodanus*, -ī, M.
 rich, *dives*, -itis; *locuplēs*, -ētis.
 ridiculous, *rīdiculus*, -a, -um.
 right, a. *rēctus*, -a, -um.
 right, a. (of direction), *dexter*, -tra, -trum.
 right, n. *fās*, indecl.; *iūs*, *iūris*, N.
 rightly, truthfully, *vērē*.
 ring, n. *dnulus*, -ī, M.
 rise, *cōsurgō*, 3, -surrēxi, -surrectus.
 river, *flūmen*, -inis, N.
 rob, *praedor*, I; *spoliō*, I; see also take away.
 robbery, see plundering.
 robe: flowing —, *stola*, -ae, F.
 Roman, *Rōmānus*, -a, -um.
 Rome, *Rōma*, -ae, F.
 rostra, *rostra*, -ōrum, N.
 rout, v. *fundō*, 3, *fūdī*, *fūsus*.
 royal, *rēgius*, -a, -um.
 ruin, n. *ruīna*, -ae, F.; *calamitās*, -tātis, F.
 ruined: be —, perish, *pereō*, 4, -iī (-iī), -itūrus.
 rule, v. *administrō*, I.
 rumor, *rūmor*, -ōris, M.
 run away, *aufugiō*, 3, -fūgī, —.
- run riot, be busy, *versor*, I, *versatūs*.
 runaway, *fugitīvus*, -ī, M.
- S**
- sacrifice, v. *sacra faciō*; *sacrificō*, I.
 safe, unharmed, *tūtus*, -a, -um; *incolumis*, -e.
 safety, *salūs*, -ūtis, F.
 sail, v. *nāvigō*, I.
 sailor, *nauta*, -ae, M.
 sake: for the—of, *causā* with the gen.
 salute, v. *salūtō*, I.
 same, *īdem*, *eadem*, *idem*.
 sanctity, *religiō*, -ōnis, F.
 sanctuary, *sacrārium*, -ī, N.
 save, *servō*, I.
 say, *dīcō*, 3, *dīxī*, *dictus*; *inquam*; *diō*; say in defense, *dēfendō*, 3, -fendī, -fēnsus; say . . . not, *negō*, I.
 scanty, *exiguus*, -a, -um.
 scarcely, *vix*, *nōn ferē*.
 scheme, see plan.
 Scipio, *Scīpiō*, -nis, M.
 sea, *mare*, -is, N.
 search for, *perquirō*, 3, —, -quīsītus.
 second, a. *secundus*, -a, -um.
 secret plots, *īnsidiae*, -ārum, F.
 secretly, *occultē*.
 see, *videō*, 2, *vīdī*, *vīsus*; *aspiciō*, 3, -extī, -ectus.
 see to, care for, *cūrō*, I.
 seek, see ask.
 seem, passive of *videō*, 2, *vīdī*, *vīsus*.
 Segesta, *Segesta*, -ae, F.
 Segestans, *Segestānē*, -ōrum, M.
 self, *ipse*, -a, -um; intens. pron. self-gratification, see pleasure.

- sell, *vēndō*, 3, -*didi*, -*ditus*. Pass.
is *vēneō*, 4, -*iī*, -*itūrus*.
- senate, *senātus*, -*us*, M.
- senate-house, *cūria*, -*ae*, F.
- senator, *senātor*, -*ōris*, M.
- send, *mittō*, 3, *mīstī*, *missus*.
- send back, carry back, *reportō*, I.
- separate, v. *sēiungō*, 3, -*iūnxi*, -*iūnctus*.
- serious, weighty, *gravis*, -*e*.
- serve, *serviō*, 4.
- serve as soldier, *mereō*, 2, -*ui*, -*itus*.
- service, see advantage.
- Servius, *Servius*, -*ī*, M.
- sesterce, *sēstertius*, -*ī*, M., abbreviation HS.
- set, see place.
- set against, oppose, *oppōnō*, 3, -*posū*, -*positus*.
- set apart, *dispertio*, 4, -*ivī*, -*itus*.
- set before, *appōnō*, 3, -*posū*, -*positus*.
- set out, *proficīscor*, 3, *projectus* ;
exeō, 4, -*iī*, -*itus*. In a trans.
sense, *expōnō*, 3, -*posū*, -*positus*.
- set up, *instituō*, 3, -*ui*, -*ütus*.
- several, *plūrēs*, -*a*; aliquot (indecl.) ;
nōnnūllī, -*ae*, -*a*.
- severe, *sevērus*, -*a*, -*um*.
- shame, *pudor*, -*ōris*, M.
- shameful, *turpis*, -*e*.
- shameful act, crime, *flāgitium*, -*ī*, N. ; *scelus*, -*eris*, N.
- shameless, *improbus*, -*a*, -*um*.
- shamelessly, *impudenter*.
- share, v. *commūnicō*, I.
- ship, *nāvis*, -*is*, F.
- shoulder, *umerus*, -*ī*, M.
- show, v. *expōnō*, 3, -*posū*, -*positus* ;
ostendō, 3, -*tendī*, -*tentus* ; *dēmōns-trō*, I.
- Sicilian, *Siculus*, -*ī*, M.
- Sicily, *Sicilia*, -*ae*, F.
- siege, *obsidio*, -*ōnis*, F.
- Silanus, *Silānus*, -*ī*, M.
- silent : be —, *reticeō*, 2, -*ui*, —.
- silver, silver plate, *argentum*, -*ī*, N.
- similar, *similis*, -*e*.
- sin, v. *peccō*, I.
- since, *cum*, *quoniam*.
- Sisenna, *Sīsenna*, -*ae*, M.
- sit down, be seated, *adsīdō*, 3, -*sēdī*, —.
- site, seat, *sēdēs*, -*is*, F.
- situated, *positus*, -*a*, -*um*, perf. part. of *pōnō*.
- six, sex.
- six hundred, *sescentī*, -*ae*, -*a* ; six-hundredth, *sescentēsimus*, -*a*, -*um*.
- skill, *facultās*, -*tātis*, F. ; *artificium*, -*ī*, N.
- skilled, *perītus*, -*a*, -*um*.
- sky, *caelum*, -*ī*, N.
- slave, *servus*, -*ī*, M. ; often *puer*, especially in the plural.
- sleep, v. *dormiō*, 4.
- small, *parvus*, -*a*, -*um*.
- so, ita, sic, tam, usque eō ; so . . . as, tam . . . quam.
- so great, *tantus*, -*a*, -*um*.
- so many, tot, indecl.
- society, *societās*, -*tātis*, F.
- soften, *mollīō*, 4.
- sold : be —, *vēneō*, 4, -*iī*, -*itūrus*.
- soldier, *mīles*, -*ilis*, M.
- some, *aliquis*, -*qua*, -*quid*.
- some one, something, *aliquis*, *aliquid* ; *quis*, *quid* ; *quīvīs*, *quidvīs* ; *nōn nōmō*, —. (For uses of these words consult the Gram.)
- sometimes, *nōn numquam*.

- son, *filius*, -ī, M.
 son-in-law, *gener*, -ī, M.
 soon, *mox*.
 soon as possible, *quam primum*.
 soothe, *délētiō*, 4, -īvī, -ītūs.
 sorrow, cause for mourning, *lamentatiō*, -īs, F.
 sovereignty, *imperium*, -ī, N.; *rēgnum*, -ī, N.
 Spain, *Hispānia*, -ae, F.
 spare, *parcō*, 3, *pepercī*, *parsus*.
 sparingly, *parcē*.
 Spartan, *Lacedaemonius*, -a, -um.
 speak, *loquor*, 3, *locūtus*; *disputō*, I.
 See also say.
 speech, discourse, *sermō*, -īs, M.
 speedy, early, *mātūrus*, -a, -um.
 spend, consume, *cōsumō*, 3, -īmpītūs, -īmpītūs.
 spend the night, *pernoctō*, I.
 splendid, rich, *locuplēs*, -ītis.
 splendidly furnished, *ōrnātus*, -a, -um; *apparātissimus*, -a, -um.
 spoil, n. *spolia*, -ōrum, N.
 spread, *sternō*, 3, *strāvī*, *strātus*.
 stand, *stō*, I, *stetī*, *status*.
 stand, endure, *perstō*, I, -ītī, -stātūs.
 state, *cīvitās*, -ītis, F.; *rēs pùblica*, *rei pùblicae*, F.
 state, condition, *status*, -īs, M.
 statue, *signum*, -ī, N.; *simulacrum*, -ī, N.; *statua*, -ae, F.
 steal, *surripiō*, 3, -ītī, -reptus.
 step, n. *gradus*, -īs, M.
 still, as yet, *adhūc*.
 straightway, see immediately.
 street, *via*, -ae, F.; *vicus*, -ī, M.
 strengthen, *cōfirmō*, I.
 strip, *despoil*, *spoliō*, I.
- strong, *firmus*, -a, -um.
 struggle, n. *certāmen*, -īnis, N.
 subdue, *opprimō*, 3, -īssī, -pressus.
 such, *talis*, -e (of quality); *tantus*, -a, -um (of size); such . . . as, *talis* . . . *quālis*; *tantus* . . . *quantus*.
 suffer, *patior*, 3, *passus*.
 sufficiently, *satis*.
 suicide: to commit —, *mortem sibi cōscīscere* (*cōscīscō*, 3, -īvī, -ītūs).
 suited, adapted, *aptus*, -a, -um.
 Sulla, *Sulla*, -ae, M.
 Sulpicius, *Sulpicius*, -ī, M.
 sum of money, *pecūnia*, -ae, F.
 summon, *adhibeō*, 2; *arcessō*, 3, -īvī, -ītūs; *vocō*, I.
 suppress, *comprīmō*, 3, -īssī, -pressus.
 supreme, *summus*, -a, -um.
 surely, see certainly.
 surpass, *superō*, I; *vincō*, 3, *vīci*, *victus*; see excel.
 surpassing, *praestāns*, -ītis.
 surprise, *opprimō*, 3, -īssī, -pres-sus.
 surprising, see wonderful.
 surrounded, *stīpātus*, -a, -um, perf. part. of *stīpō*, I.
 suspicion, *sūspītiō* (-īō), -īs, F.
 sword, *ferrum*, -ī, N.; *gladius*, -ī, M.
 Syracusans, *Syrācūsānī*, -ōrum, M.
 Syracuse, *Syrācūsae*, -ōrum, F.
 Syria, *Syria*, -ae, F.

T

- table, *mēnsa*, -ae, F.
 take, *capiō*, 3, *cēpī*, *captus*; take by storm, *vī capiō*.

- take away, *ausero, auserre, abstuli,*
ablatus; eripiō, 3, -ripū, -rep-
tus; adimō, 3, -ēmī, -ēmptus.
- take care, *cūrō, I.*
- take down, *dēmōlior, 4.*
- take heed, *caveō, 2, cāvī, cautus.*
- take ill, take to heart, *molestē*
ferō, ferre, tulī, lātus.
- take part in, *intersum, -esse, -fui,*
futūrus.
- take up, consume, *sūmō, 3, sūmpī,*
sūmpitus.
- talent, *ingenium, -ī, N.*
- talk, see say.
- teach, *doceō, 2, docū, doctus.*
- teacher, *magister, -īrī, M.*
- tear, n. *lacrima, -ae, F.*
- tear off, *āvellō, 3, -vellī, -vulsus.*
- tell, see say; also *nārrō, I.*
- tell me, exclam. *quid.*
- temperance, *temperantia, -ae, F.*
- temple, *templum, -ī, N.*
- tender, offer, *adhibeo, 2, -ui, -itus.*
- tenth, *decimus, -a, -um.*
- terrified, *perterritus, -a, -um.*
- terror, *terror, -ōris, M.*
- testimony, *tēstimōnium, -ī, N.*
- than, *quam.*
- thank, *grātiās agō, 3, ēgī, dēctus.*
- that, pron. *ille, -a, -ud; iste, ista,*
istud; that is, hōc est.
- that, in order that, so that, conj.
 introducing a clause of purpose
 or result, *ut; after neg. expres-*
sion of doubt, quin.
- that not, *nē, ut nē, ut nōn.*
- the . . . the, expressing degree of
 difference (with a comparative),
quō . . . eō.
- theater, *thēatrūm, -ī, N*
- their, *sūs, -a, -um* (reflex.). When
 not reflex expressed by gen. of *is.*
- then, *tum.*
- thence, *inde.*
- there, *ibi, eō.* As introductory
 expletive not translated.
- therefore, *igitur, itaque, quā rē,*
quam ob rem.
- Thespiae, *Thespiae, -ārum, P.*
- thing, event, circumstance, etc.
rēs, reī, P.
- think, *arbitror, I; existimō, I;*
putō, I.
- third, *tertius, -a, -um.*
- this, *hīc, haec, hōc; with less de-*
mōstrative force, is, ea, id.
- thither, there, *eō, illūc.*
- though, *cum, quamquam, licet.*
- thousand, *mille, N.* Indecl. in sing.
- threaten, *minor, I; immineō, 2,*
—, —.
- threatening, a. *mināx, -ācis.*
- three years, *triennium, -ī, N.*
- through, *per, prep. with the acc.*
- thus, *sic, ita.*
- time, *tempus, -ōris, N.; for a short*
time, paulisper.
- Tlepolemus, *Tlēpolemus, -ī, M.*
- to, when expressing purpose, *ut;*
 object of motion towards, *ad* or
in with the acc. Often expressed
 by the dat. case or by the infin.
- toga, *toga, -ae, F.; dressed in a*
toga, togātus.
- together, expressed by *inter* with
 reflex. pron.
- too, also, adv. *etiam, quoque.*
- too, excessively, adv. *nimium.*
- torch, *sax, facis, F.*
- touch, v. *attingō, 3, -tigī, -tactus.*

towards, *ergā*, prep. with the acc.
 town, *oppidum*, -ī, N.
 tranquillity, *tranquillitās*, -tātis.
 transfer, *trānsferō*, -*ferre*, -*tulū*,
 -lātus.

traveler, *viātor*, -ōris, M.
 treat, see discuss.

treaty, *foedus*, -*eris*, N.
 Trebatius, *Trebātius*, -ī, M.

tribe, *gēns*, *gentis*, F.
 trifling, a. *levis*, -e.

triumph, n. *triumphus*, -ī, M.

troublesome, annoying, *molestus*,
 -a, -um.

Troy, *Trōia*, -ae, F.

truly, *vērē*, *vērō*.

trustworthy, *certus*, -a, -um.

truth, *vērum*, -ī, N.; *vēritās*, -tā-
 tis, F.

try (of a case), *agō*, 3, *ēgi*, *actus*.

two, *duo*, *duac*, *duo*.

U

uncertain, *incertus*, -a, -um.

undertake, *suscipiō*, 3, -*cēpi*, -*cep-*
 tus.

undertaking, *susceptiō*, -nis, F.

unequal, *dispār*, -paris.

unexpectedly, *dē imprōvīsō*.

unite, *coniungo*, 3, -*iūnxi*, -*iūnctus*.

unpopular, *invidiōsus*, -a, -um.

until, *dum*, *dōnec*, *quoad*.

unwilling: be—, *nōlō*, *nōlle*, *nōlūtū*,

—
 up to this time, *adhūc*.

upright, *integer*, -gra, -grum.

usage, custom, principle, *institū-*
 tum, -ī, N.

use, v. *ūtor*, 3, *ūsus sum*.

used. be wont, *soleō*, 2, *solitus*.

Utica, *Utica*, -ae, F.; belonging to
 Utica, *Uticēnsis*, -e.

V

vain: in —, *frūstrā*.

valor, see virtue.

value, price, n. *pretium*, -ī, N.

value, estimate, v. *aestimō*, I.

Verres, *Verrēs*, -is, M.

very, intens. *ipse*, -a, -um; *sānē*;
 admodum.

vessel, *vās*, *vāsis*, N.

vested in, resident in, *situs*, -a,
 -um.

vice, *vitium*, -ī, N.

victor, *victor*, -ōris, M.

villa, *villa*, -ae, F.

violate, do violence, *violō*, I.

violent, *vehemēns*, -entis.

violently, *vehementer*.

virtue, *virtūs*, -tūtis, F.

visit, go to see, *visō*, 3, *visī*, *visus*.

voice, *vōx*, *vōcis*, F.

W

wage, carry on, *gerō*, 3, *gessī*, *ges-*
 tus.

wait for, wait, *exspectō*, I.

wake, be wakeful, *vigilō*, I.

walk, *ambulō*, I.

wall, *moenia*, -ium, N.; *mūrus*, -ī, M.

want, be lacking, *dēsum*, -*esse*,
 -fūi, -futūrus.

want of nobility, *ignōbilitās*,

-lātis, F.

war, *bellum*, -ī, N.

warlike, *bellicus*, -a, -um.

warning, *monitus*, -ūs, M.

watchful, *vigilāns*, -antis.

wave, n. *fluctus*, -ūs, M.

- wax, *cēra*, -ae, F.
 way, *via*, -ae, F.
 weak, *infirmus*, -a, -um.
 weaken, *labefactō*, I.
 weakness, *infirmitās*, -tātis, F.
 weapon, *tēlum*, -ī, N.
 wear, *gestō*, I.
 weary, v. *taedet*, 2, —, —.
 weather (esp. favorable), *tempes-*
tās, -tātis, F.
 weight, *pondus*, -eris, N.
 weighty, serious, *gravis*, -e; *pon-*
derōsus, -a, -um.
 well, *bene*, optimē.
 what, *quī* (*quis*), *quae*, *quod* (*quid*),
 adj.; *quid*, N. subst.; what sort
 of, *quālis*, -e; what of the fact
 that, *quid quod*.
 when, *cum*, *ubi*.
 whence, *unde*.
 where, *ubi*.
 whether, *utrum*, -ne, *sī*, *num*; often
 omitted in indirect double ques-
 tions.
 whether any one, whether any-
 thing, *ecquis*, *ecquid*.
 which, *quī*, *quae*, *quod*; which (of
 two), *uter*, *utra*, *utrum*.
 while, *dum*.
 whither, *quō*.
 who, which (rel.), *quī*, *quae*, *quod*.
 who, which, what (interrog.),
quis, *quae*, *quid*.
 whoever, whatever, *quisquis*, *qui-*
quid.
 whole, *tōtus*, -a, -um. See also all.
 why, *cūr*, *quid*.
 wicked, *scelerātus*, -a, -um.
 wide, *lātus*, -a, -um.
 widely, *lātē*.
- wife, *coniūnx*, *coniugis*, F.
 wild, savage, *ferus*, -a, -um.
 will, n. *arbitrium*, -ī, N.
 will: good —, wish, *voluntas*,
-tātis, F.
 willing: be —, see wish.
 win, *pariō*, 3, *peperi*, *paritus* or
partus; *conciliō*, I.
 winter, *hiems*, *hiemis*, F.
 wisdom, *sapientia*, -ae, F.
 wise, *sapiēns*, -ntis; wise man,
sapiēns, -ntis, M.
 wish, v. *volō*, *velle*, *volūtī*, —;
 stronger is *cupiō*, 3, -vī, -tūs.
 with, *cum*, prep. with the abl.;
apud, prep. with the acc. When
 denoting means, expressed by
 the abl. without a prep.
 within, *intrā*, prep. with the acc.
 without, *sine*, prep. with the abl.
 witness, n. *index*, -icis, M. and F.;
tēstis, -is, M. and F.
 witness, v., bear witness, *tēstor*, I.
 wittily, *facētē*.
 woman, *mulier*, -is, F.; as term of
 contempt, *muliercula*, -ae, F.
 wonder, v. *admīror*, I; *mīror*, I.
 wonderful, *mīrus*, -a, -um.
 wonderfully, *mīrificē*.
 wont: be —, *soleō*, 2, *solitus*; *cōn-*
sūescō, 3, -sūevī, -sūetus.
 word, *verbum*, -ī, N.
 work, workmanship, *opus*, *operis*,
 N.
 work of art, *artificium*, -ī, N.
 workshop, *officīna*, -ae, F.
 world, *orbis* (-is, M.) *terrae* or ter-
rārum.
 worship, v. *colō*, 3, *colūtī*, *cultus*
 worth, *dīgnitās*, -tātis, F.

worthy, *dignus*, -a, -um.

would that, *utinam*.

wound, n. *vulnus*, -eris, N.

wretched, *miser*, -era, -erum.

write, *scribō*, 3, *scripsi*, *scriptus*.

writing: a —, *scriptum*, -ī, N.

wrong, see injury.

wrong-doing, *dēlictum*, -ī, N.

yet, *tamen*.

you, *tū*, *tui*, pers. pron.

your, sing. *tuus*, -a, -um; plur.

vester, -ira, -trum. Sometimes expressed by *iste*, -a, -ud, the demonstrative of the second person.

youth, *adulēscēns*, -ntis, M. and F.

Y

year, *annus*, -ī, M.

yearly, *quotannīs*.

Z

zeal, *studium*, -ī, N.

zealous, *studiōsus*, -a, -um.

SYNOMYMS AND CONTRASTED WORDS

NOTE.—In this list only such words are given as are needed in the exercises, and only such broad distinctions of meaning have been noted as seemed most essential and most likely to be useful to young students.

account, on account of:—

ob signifies the object in view.

causā, the inner purpose.

propter, the outer motive.

Often expressed by the Ablative of Cause.

again:—

iterum, a second time, again.

rūrsus, again, of any number of times.

all, see whole.

allow, see permit.

also:—

etiam (et + iam) emphasizes the following word.

quoque adds a new thought and emphasizes the word it immediately follows.

ancient, see old.

and:—

et simply connects, with no secondary meaning.

que connects more closely than et and is especially common in uniting words closely related into a single whole.

atque (ac) throws emphasis on the second member.

and:—

and not should be rendered by nec or neque.

announce:—

nūntiāre, announce news.

praedicāre, make a public declaration, especially of some one's exploits or virtues.

adferre, bring word, carry news.

army:—

exercitus, a trained body of men, the usual term.

āgmen, the army on the march.

aciēs, the line of battle.

ask:—

rogāre, to ask a question; also, to ask for something.

ōrāre, a stronger word, to beg, pray.

quaerere, seek for information, inquire, especially of a judicial trial.

petere, seek by asking.

begin:—

inire, enter upon.

incipere, take in hand, used in tenses of incomplete action with following infinitive.

begin (continued) :—

coepisse (like the preceding), used in tenses of completed action with following infinitive.

ōrdīrī, begin a continued piece of work, as to begin a book.

īnstituere, establish or organize for a definite purpose.

but :—

sed corrects what precedes, the usual word.

at makes a sharp contrast with what precedes, and is often used in argument to introduce an objection.

autem, much weaker than **sed** or **at**, continues the train of thought by a transition to something new, not necessarily opposed to what has been said. Always postpositive.

vērō (*vērum*), in truth, gives prominence to what follows.

call :—

appellāre, call, address, by the right name or title.

nōmināre, give a name, call by name.

vacāre, call, summon.

children :—

liberī, children, with original emphasis on freedom of birth.

puerī, in respect to age, boys and girls.

command :—

iubēre, usual word.

imperāre, command, by right of authority.

consider, see think.

daily :—

cotidiē, happening every day.

in diēs with expressions of increase or decrease.

decide :—

statuere, cōstituere, usual terms.

cēnsēre, decide officially, as of the senate.

dēcernere, decide after deliberation.

deliver, set free :—

līberāre, usually of persons.

ēripere, stronger than preceding word, of both persons and things.

demand :—

pōstulāre, to demand, as a right.

pōscere, to demand, with the expectation that what is asked must be granted.

flāgitāre, to demand urgently.

desert, see leave.**desire, see wish.****determine, see decide.****discover, see find.****distinguished :—**

celeber, mostly of places, famous, much visited.

amplus, large, magnificent, splendid, fundamental idea one of size.

clārus, brilliant, for great deeds.

īsignis, noted in good or bad sense.

nōbilis, of distinguished birth, noble, but also used of places and events.

either . . . or :—

aut . . . aut, the alternatives exclude each other, as *either true or false*.

vel . . . vel, a choice of alternatives is offered or one may take both or reject both.

sive . . . sive, when it is a matter of indifference which is taken.

enemy :—

inimicus, *a personal foe*.

hostis, *a public enemy*.

entire, see **whole**.

escape :—

effugere, with speed, from impending danger.

ēlābī, *slip away by stealth*.

especially :—

praesertim, *particularly*, used only before *cum causal* or *sī*.
maximē, of degree, *most of all*.
potissimum, of preference, *above all*.

famous, see **distinguished**.

fear :—

metuere, used of fear arising from motives of prudence, *rational fear*.

timēre, used of *cowardly fear*.
pertimēscere, to become thoroughly frightened.

formidāre, used of sudden *terror*, *panic*.

pavēre, *tremble with fear*.

verēri, to fear from sense of awe or respect.

The corresponding substantives *metus*, *timor*, *formidō*, and *pavor* differ in the same way.

find :—

invenīre, *find by chance*.

reperiēre, *find by seeking*.

comperiēre, *find with certainty*.

fire :—

ignis, the usual word.

flamma, *a blazing fire*.

incendium, *a great fire, conflagration*.

flee :—

fugere, the usual word.

cōfugere, *flee for refuge*.

effugere, *escape, flee from danger*.

perfugere, *escape* (and arrive at a secure place).

great :—

māgnus, the usual word.

amplus, *grandis*, *great*, with the added notion of splendor and magnificence.

ingēns, *huge, vast, stronger than māgnus*.

grief :—

dolor, *pain* either mental or physical.

maeror, *grief, sorrow, silent and dumb pain of heart*.

luctus, *mourning*, as shown by the appearance and dress.

happen :—

fit, *it is done, it happens*, with no secondary implication.

accidit, mostly of unfortunate events (cf. Eng. *accident*).

contingit, mostly of fortunate events.

ēvenit, *it turns out, as a result of previous circumstances*.

history:—

historia, the written account.
rēs gestae, the events which make history.

house:—

domus, the usual word, *a dwelling*.

aedēs, a house or building with emphasis on the space enclosed by it.

domicilium, one's legal place of residence.

sēdēs, one's settled abode.

aedificium, a building of any kind, with emphasis on its structure.

immediately:—

statim, *on the spot, at once*.

continuō, with no intervening time.

inhabit, see live.**judge**, see think.**kill:**—

interficere, *kill in any manner*, the generic word.

occidere, *kill by blows, cut down*, especially in war.

necāre, *kill cruelly, murder*.

trucidāre, *butcher*.

know:—

scire, *know, understand*, in widest sense.

nōscere (*cōgnōscere*), *learn, become acquainted with*, of personal acquaintance or otherwise.

sentīre, *know, by the senses and feelings*.

See also perceive.

labor:—

opus, the successful result of toil, work.

labor, toil, exertion.

large, see great.**law:**—

lex, *statute law, written law*, as opposed to *mōs*, the unwritten law of custom.

iūs, *right, justice, the aggregate of laws*.

fās, *divine law, that which is right before God*.

leave:—

relinquere, *leave behind*, with no secondary implication.

dēserere, *leave, desert*, in a bad sense.

letter:—

littera, a letter of the alphabet.

litterae, anything written, *a letter*, also *literature*.

epistula, a more formal term, *a letter*, lays stress on its epistolary form.

live:—

vīvere, generic word.

habitāre, generally of individuals.

incolere, generally of tribes or people.

long:—

diū, *long in time*.

longē, *long, far, in space*.

lose:—

perdere, *lose absolutely*, beyond recall.

āmittere, *lose*, through fate or misfortune, what one misses.

love :—

amāre, to love from passion.
diligere, to love from respect
 and admiration.

man :—

homō, a *human being*, either M.
 or F.

vir, a *man*, as male, or as manly.

meal :—

convīvium, a *meal*, with emphasis on its social character.

epulum, *epulae*, a *meal*, with emphasis on its sumptuous character, a *banquet*.

mention, see **tell**.**mercy :—**

lēnitās, *gentleness* in conduct.
misericordia, *pity*, springing from feeling in the heart.

mind :—

ingenium, *inborn talent*, *genius*.
mēns, *mind*, *intellect*.
animus, *the soul*, *heart*, as seat of the emotions.

money :—

pecūnia, generic term.
nummus, *coined money*, a piece of money.

must :—

dēbēre, *ought*, of moral obligation to one's self.

oportēre, *ought*, for reasons of personal expediency as well as of duty to others.

necesse est, *must*, of that which cannot be avoided, fate.

The second periphrastic is general and can take the place of any of these words.

name, see **call**.

need :—

opus esse, *be in need of*.
carēre, *be without*, *be free from*, *lack* (perhaps unconsciously).
egēre, *indigēre*, *be in absolute need of*.

noble, see **distinguished**.

obey :—

pārēre, to do habitually what is ordered.

obtemperāre, to conform to another's pleasure or desire.

old :—

antiquus, what was long ago, and is perhaps no longer.

prīscus, stronger than the former, what once was and is no longer, old-fashioned.

vetus, what has long existed and perhaps still is.

on account of, see **account**.

or, see **either**.

an, used only in double questions.

other :—

alter, *the other* of two.
alius, *another* of more than two.

cēterī, *the others* of the same class.

reliquī, *the rest*, all that remain.

ought, see **must**.

perceive :—

perspicere, *see through*, *see clearly*.

animadvertere, *turn the mind to*, *perceive*.

intellecere, *understand*.

sentire, *feel*.

permit : —

sinere, allow, let happen.

pati, suffer, in patience, what one would ordinarily resist.

permittere, permit willingly.

licet, permit what is allowable.

plan : —

cōsīlīum, usual word.

ratiō, the method for carrying out a plan, course, conduct.

plan, devise : —

cōgītāre, meditate, devise, ponder.

mōlīrī, plan, of some great and laborious work.

pleasing : —

amoenus, charming, beautiful, of the beauties of nature.

iūcundus, pleasant, delightful, in itself.

grātus, pleasant, grateful, because of its worth.

power : —

facultās, ability in general.

potestās, civil authority.

imperium, military power.

potentia, strength, might, that leads to power.

powerful : —

potēns, having power to exert.

fīrmus, having power to resist.

pray : —

ōrāre, beg, loudly and earnestly.

precārī, pray, as prayer to God.

supplicāre, beg humbly, with bent knees, conscious of the great power of him to whom we pray.

pretend : —

simulāre, pretend that a thing is so.

pretend : —

dissimulāre, pretend that a thing is not so.

promise : —

pollicērī, offer, of one's own accord.

prōmittere, promise faithfully, assure.

protect : —

tuērī, protect, guard against possible dangers.

tegere, protect, in the sense of shelter.

dēfendere, protect, ward off a real attack.

rejoice : —

gaudēre indicates the emotion aroused by joy.

laetārī indicates the manifestation of the emotion.

remove : —

dēmovēre, move something from its place.

removēre, move back, take away.

tollere, lift up, remove by lifting.

reply : —

respondēre, reply to a question.

rescribēre, reply to a letter.

report, see announce.**request, see ask.****right, see law.****ruin : —**

calamitās, loss, disaster.

ruīna, crash, downfall.

safe : —

tūtus, safe from danger of attack.

salvus, safe, after attack.

incolumis, unharmed.

say :—

loquī, of conversational language.

dícere, the usual word for either formal or informal language.

inquam, *say I*, inserted in a direct quotation.

aiō, *say, assent*.

see :—

vidēre, *see with the eyes*.

cernere, *see clearly*.

spectāre, *look at*, as a spectacle.

cōspicere, *look at*, with care and attention.

See also *perceive*.

seek, see ask.**several :—**

Words of indefinite number run from few to many as follows : *perpaucī*, *pauçī*, *aliquot*, *nōn nūllī*, *plūrēs*, *multī*, *plūrimī*, *plēriquo*.

shameful act :—

flāgitium, with emphasis on the disgrace.

scelus, with emphasis on the impiety and wickedness.

show :—

expōnere, *set forth, show*.

ostendere, *show, exhibit*.

dēmōstrāre, *prove*.

skill :—

facultās, *skill in general, ability*.

artificium, *skill of the artist*.

so :—

adeō, *ūsque eō*, *to such a degree*, used with verbs, adjectives, and adverbs.

tam, *so*, used only with adjectives and adverbs.

so :—

ita, *sīc*, *so, in such a way*, used only with verbs. *ita* usually refers to what precedes, *sīc* to what follows.

sovereignty :—

imperium, *supreme authority*, more rarely the *district governed*.

rēgnūm, *regal dignity*, also the *district over which the authority is exerted*.

speak, see say.**spirit, see mind.****state :—**

cīvitās, *the organized state, citizenship in the state, body of citizens*.

rēs pūblica, *the commonwealth, the State, the republic; public interests, public affairs*.

statue :—

sīgnūm, *simulācrum*, generally of a god.

statua, used only of human figures.

street :—

vīcus, *row of houses, quarter of the city, street*.

via, *a road, way*.

strength :—

vis, for offensive action.

rōbur, for defensive action.

summon :—

vocāre, *call*, generic term.

cōvocāre, *call together, assemble*.

arcessere, *invite, fetch*.

adhibēre, *summon for assistance, employ*.

surpass : —

vincere, conquer.

antecellere, be superior to.

praestāre, stand before and above.

superāre, be superior to, surpass.

take away : —

auferre, carry off.

adimere, take, deprive.

ēripere, take violently, seize.

See also *remove*.

tell : —

narrāre, tell for one's information.

memorāre, tell and make famous.

commemorāre, mention boastfully.

thank : —

grātiām habēre, feel thankful.

grātiās agere, thank.

grātiām referre, requite a favor.

think : —

opīnārī, suppose, whether correctly or incorrectly.

putāre, reckon, think, a well-considered opinion.

sentīre, an opinion based on the feelings.

existimāre, weigh, judge.

arbitrārī, believe, think, in consequence of sensual perception, not always sure.

think : —

cēnsēre, iūdicāre, a formal opinion as of a judge or the senate.

wall : —

mūrus, wall of any kind.

pariēs, wall of a house.

moenia, wall for defense.

want, see *need*.

whole : —

*omnis, in the singular every one (opposed to *nēmō*), in the plural *all*, regarded as a collection of units.*

tōtus, all, entire, opposed to separate parts.

cūnctus, all united in one body.

ūniversus, all sharing alike, taken together.

wish : —

velle, any kind of volition implying a purpose to obtain.

optāre, wish, desire, often of a vain and extravagant nature.

cupere, desire eagerly.

dēsiderāre, longing for something that is missing.

woman : —

fēmina, with emphasis upon sex.

mulier, with emphasis on womanly character.

uxor, coniūnx, a married woman.

mātrōna, a matron with emphasis on dignity of character.

GRAMMATICAL SUMMARY

§ = Allen and Greenough; B. = Bennett; G. = Gildersleeve-Lodge;
H. = Harkness; H-B. = Hale and Buck.

The references in parentheses are to the old editions.

The Ablative Case

1. General Consideration, § 399 (242); B. 213; G. 384; H. 459 (411);
H-B. 403.
2. Absolute, § 419, 420 (255); B. 227; G. 409, 410; H. 489 (431);
H-B. 421.
3. Accompaniment, § 413. *a, b* (248. 7); B. 222; G. 392; H. 473. 1;
474 (419. I. 1); H-B. 418, 419, 420.
4. Agent, § 405. N. 1, N. 2 (246); B. 216; G. 401; H. 467, 468 (415. 1);
H-B. 406. I. *b*.
5. Cause, § 404 (245); B. 219; G. 408; H. 475 (416); H-B. 444. *c*.
6. Comparison, § 406, 407. *a, c* (247); B. 217; G. 398; H. 471 (417);
H-B. 416. *d*.
7. Degree of Difference, § 414 (250); B. 223; G. 403; H. 479 (423);
H-B. 424.
8. With *dignus* and *undignus*, § 418. *b* (245. *a. 1*); B. 226. 2; G. 397. 2;
H. 481 (421. III); H-B. 442.
9. Manner, § 412. *a, b* (248); B. 220; G. 399; H. 473. 3 (419. III);
H-B. 445. I-3; 422.
10. Means, § 408, 409 (248. 8); B. 218; G. 401; H. 476 (420); H-B.
423. *a*.
11. With *opus* and *ūsus*, § 411 (243. *e*); B. 218. 2; G. 406; H. 477. III
(414. IV); H-B. 430. 1.
Place, see **Place, Expressions of.**
12. Price, § 416, 417. *b, c* (252); B. 225; G. 404; H. 478 (422); H-B.
427. I, 2. R.
13. Quality or Characteristic, § 415. *a* (251); B. 224; G. 400;
H. 473. 2 (419. II); H-B. 443.
Route, or Way By Which, see **Place, Expressions of.**

14. Separation, § 400, 401, 402 (243); B. 214; G. 390; H. 461–466 (414); H-B. 408. 1, 2, 3; 410, 411, 412.
15. Source, Origin, and Material, § 403. *a* (244); B. 215; G. 395, 396; H. 467–470 (415); H-B. 413, 406. 4.
16. Specification, § 418. *a* (253); B. 226; G. 397; H. 480 (424); H-B. 441.

Time, see Time, Expressions of.

17. With *ūtor*, *fruor*, etc., § 410. N. (249); B. 218. 1; G. 407; H. 477 (421. I); H-B. 429.

The Accusative Case

18. Adverbial, § 397. *a* (240. *a*, *b*); B. 176. 3; 185; G. 333; H. 416. 2 (378. 2); H-B. 388, 389.
19. Cognate, § 390. *a*, *c*, *d* (238); B. 176; G. 332, 333; H. 409 (371. II); H-B. 396. 1, 2.
20. Direct Object, § 387. *a*, *b* (237); B. 172 ff.; G. 330; H. 404 (371); H-B. 390. *a*.
21. Extent of Space, § 425. *a*, *b* (257); B. 181; G. 335; H. 417 (379); H-B. 397. I.
22. Infinitive, Subject of, § 397. *e* (240. *f*); B. 184; G. 343. 2; H. 415, 610, 612 (536); H-B. 398.

Motion, Limit or End of, see Place, Expressions of.

Time, Duration of, see Time, Expressions of.

23. With Verbs of Feeling (mostly impersonal), § 354 (221); B. 209; G. 377; H. 457 (406. I; 409. III); H-B. 352.

Two Accusatives

24. Direct Object and Predicate Accusative, § 391, 392, 393. *a* (239. *a*); B. 177; G. 340; H. 410 (373); H-B. 392.
25. Person and Thing, § 394, 395. N. 3; 396. *a* (239. *b*. 2, *b*, *c*. N. I, R.); B. 178; G. 339; H. 411–413 (374–376); H-B. 393. *a*, *b*.

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26. General Forms of, § 280 (181, 182); G. 210, 211. R. I; H-B. 316–318.
27. Adjective with Noun, § 285–287 (186, 187); B. 234, 235; G. 211, 285, 286; H. 394, 395 (438, 439); H-B. 320, 321, 323.
28. Noun in Apposition or as Predicate, § 281–284 (183–185); B. 167–169; G. 320–325, 386. R. I; 411. R. 3; H. 393 (362–364); H-B. 319. I, II.
29. Relative with Antecedent, § 305, 306 (198, 199); B. 250; G. 614; H. 396–399 (445); H-B. 281. *a*.
30. Verb with Subject, § 316 (204, 205); B. 254; G. 211; H. 388, 390, 391 (460, 462); H-B. 328, 329, 331. I; 332.

- 31.** Verb with Two or More Subjects, § 317 (205); B. 255; G. 285-287; H. 392 (463); H-B. 329, 331. 3.

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- 32.** § 315 (203); B. 253. 1-3; G. 319; H. 516 (459); H-B. 279.

antequam, see Temporal Clauses.

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- 33.** § 600, 601 (346); B. 351; G. 684 ff.; H. 681 ff. (570 ff.); H-B. 626, 629.

Causal Clauses

- 34.** With *cum* and *qui*, § 540. c, d; 549, 535. e (320. e; 321. c; 326); B. 286. 2; 283. 3. a; G. 586, 626; H. 592, 598, 599 (517); H-B. 523, 526, 527.

- 35.** With *quod*, *quia*, *quoniam*, and *quandō*, § 540. a (321. n. 3); B. 285, 286; G. 539 ff.; H. 588 (516); H-B. 555, 535. 2. a, b.

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- 36.** § 535. a, b (320. a, b); B. 283. 1, 2; G. 631. 1, 2; H. 591. 1 (503. I); H-B. 520, 521. 1. a-c.

Concessive Clauses

- 37.** § 527. a-d; 549, 535. e (313); B. 308, 309; G. 603 ff.; H. 586, 593. 2 (514, 515); H-B. 532, 556. a; 582. 8; 525, 526.

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- 38.** With Indicative, or of the First Form, § 515. a; 516. 1. a (306, 307); B. 302; G. 595; H. 574, 575 (508); H-B. 579. a.

- 39.** With Present or Perfect Subjunctive, or of the Second Form, § 516. 2. b, c, d (307. 2); B. 303; G. 596; H. 576, 577 (509); H-B. 580. a.

- 40.** With the Imperfect or Pluperfect Subjunctive, or of the Third Form, § 517 (308); B. 304; G. 597; H. 579 (510); H-B. 581.

- 41.** Conditions Contrary to Fact with the Indicative in the Apodosis, § 517. c, d (308. c, d); B. 304. 3; G. 597. 3. (a); H. 582, 583 (511. N. 3; 2); H-B. 581. a; 582. 3. a.

- 42.** Comparison, with Omitted Apodosis, § 524 (312); B. 307; G. 602; H. 584 (513. II); H-B. 504. 3.

- 43.** Conditions in which the Protasis denotes Repeated Action, § 518. a, b (304. d; 309. a, c); B. 302. 2, 3; G. 566, 567, 594. N. 1; H. 578 (508. 5); H-B. 504. 2; 540.

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- 44.** General Consideration of, § 361 (224); B. 186; G. 344; H. 422, 423 (382); H-B. 358.

45. With Adjectives, § 383, 384 (234); B. 192; G. 359; H. 434 (391); H-B. 362. I-III; 339. c.
46. Agent, § 374. a (232); B. 189; G. 354, 355; H. 431 (388); H-B. 373. I, 2.
47. With Compounds, § 370. a; 371 (228); B. 187. III; G. 347; H. 429 (386); H-B. 376.
48. Indirect Object, § 362. a; 366 (225, 226); B. 187; G. 345, 346; H. 424 (384); H-B. 365.
49. With Special Intransitive Verbs, § 367 (227); B. 187. II; G. 346; H. 426-428 (385); H-B. 362. I-III.
50. With Passive Intransitive Verbs, § 369. a; 372 (230); B. 187. II. b; G. 208. 2; 346. 1; H. 426. 3 (384. 5); H-B. 364. 2.
51. Possession, § 373 (231); B. 190; G. 349; H. 430 (387); H-B. 374.
52. Purpose or End, § 382 (233); B. 191; G. 356; H. 433 (390); H-B. 360, 361.
53. Reference or Interest, § 376 (235); B. 188; G. 352; H. 425. I, 2, 4 (384. II. 1. 1), 2); 4); H-B. 366, 369.
54. Separation, § 381 (229); B. 188. 2. d); G. 347. 5; H. 427 (385. II. 2); H-B. 371.

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55. In clauses denoting a Wish or Proviso, § 528 (314); B. 310; G. 573; H. 587 (513. I); H-B. 529.

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Genitive Case with Nouns

56. General Rules, § 342 (213); H. 437-439 (393-395); H-B. 337.
57. With Adjectives, § 349. a-c (218); B. 204; G. 374; H. 450 ff. (399); H-B. 354.
58. Apposition with a Possessive Pronoun, § 302. e (184. d); B. 243. 3. a; G. 321. 2; H. 393. 6 (363. 4. 1); H-B. 339. b.
59. Material, § 344 (214. 2); B. 197; H-B. 349.
60. Objective Genitive, § 348 (217); B. 200; G. 363. 2; H. 440. 2 (396. III); H-B. 354.
61. Partitive, § 346 (216); B. 201; G. 367-372; H. 440. 5; 441-444 (397. a. 1-4; c, e); H-B. 346. c.
62. Possessive, § 343 (214. 1); B. 198; G. 362; H. 440. 1 (396. I); H-B. 339. a, b.
63. Predicate Genitive, § 343. c (214. 1. c); B. 198. 3; 203. 5; G. 366; H. 447 ff. (401 ff.); H-B. 340.

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64. Quality or Description, § 345 (215); B. 203; G. 365; H. 440; 3 (396. V); H-B. 355.

65. Subjective, § 343. N. I (214); B. 199; G. 363; H. 440. I (396. II); H-B. 344.

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66. With Verbs of Feeling (mostly impersonal), § 354 (221); B. 209; G. 377; H. 457 (406. I; 409. III); H-B. 352.

67. With interest and rēfert, § 355 (222); B. 210 ff.; G. 381; H. 449 (406. III); H-B. 345.

68. With Verbs of Judicial Action, § 352 (220); B. 208; G. 378; H. 456 (409. II); H-B. 342, 343.

69. With Verbs of Plenty and Want, § 356 (223); B. 212; G. 383; H. 458 (410. V. I); H-B. 347.

70. With Verbs of Remembering and Forgetting, § 350, 351 (219); B. 206; G. 376; H. 454, 455 (406. II); H-B. 350, 351.

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71. Genitive, § 504. a, b (298); B. 338. 1; 339; G. 428; H. 626 (542. I; 543 ff.); H-B. 612. I.

72. Dative, § 505. a (299); B. 338. 2; 339; G. 429; H. 627 (542. II; 543 ff.); H-B. 612. I, II.

73. Accusative, § 506 (300); B. 338. 3; 339; G. 430, 432; H. 628 (542. III; 543 ff.); H-B. 612. III.

74. Ablative, § 507 (301); B. 338. 4; 339; G. 431, 433; H. 629–631 (542. IV; 543 ff.); H-B. 612. IV.

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75. § 439, 450 (3) (266. R. b); B. 273–276; G. 263, 264; H. 559. I, 2 (483. 3; 484. II, IV); H-B. 500, 501. 2, 3.

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76. § 448–450 (269. d, e); B. 281. 1, 2; G. 266, 267. R.; H. 560, 561 (487. 1, 2; 488, 489); H-B. 495, 496, 501. 3. a. 1), 2).

Tenses of the Indicative Mood

77. General Consideration, § 437 (264); B. 257, 258; G. 222–226; H. 523, 524 (474, 475); H-B. 468.

78. Present, § 465, 466, 469 (276); B. 259, 293. I; G. 227–230; H. 532, 533 (466, 467); H-B. 468. I; 491. I; 485.

79. Imperfect, § 470, 471. a, b, c (277. N. a, b, c); B. 260; G. 231–234; H. 530, 534. 2, 3; 535 (468, 469. I, II. 1, 2); H-B. 468. 2; 484, 485.

80. Perfect, § 161, 473, 474, 476 (115. c; 279. a, c); B. 262; G. 235, 236, 239, 240; H. 538 (471. 1, 2, 3); H-B. 468. 4. a; 487, 489.

- 81.** Future, Future Perfect, and Pluperfect, § 472, 477, 478 (278, 281, 280); B. 261, 264, 263; G. 242–244, 241; H. 536, 540, 539 (470, 473, 472); H-B. 468. 3, 5, 6; 494.

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- 82.** Commands, § 588. *a. n. 1, n. 2* (339); B. 316; G. 652; H. 642 (523. III); H-B. 538.

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- 83.** With the Indicative, or of the First Class, § 589. *a* (337. 1, 2; Ex. 1, 2, 3); B. 319; G. 595. R.1; 656. 1, 2; 657; H. 646 (527. I); H-B. 534. 1. *b*; 2; 536.

- 84.** With the Present or Perfect Subjunctive, or of the Second Class, § 589. *a. 3* (337. 1, 2. *a. Ex. 3*); B. 320; G. 658; H. 646 (527. II); H-B. 534. 1. *b*; 580.

- 85.** With the Imperfect or Pluperfect Subjunctive, or of the Third Class, § 589. *b. 1–4. n. 1, n. 3* (337. *b. 1, 2, 3*); B. 321, 322; G. 659; H. 647 (527. III. *n. 1*); H-B. 581. *b. 1*, *n.*; 472. *c.*

- 86.** Passive Apodoses in Indirect Discourse, § 589. *b. 3*; 569. *a* (337. *b. 3*; 288. *f*); B. 270. 3; 321. 1, 2; G. 248. N.3; H. 647. 2; 619. 2 (527. III. *n. 1*; 537. 3); H-B. 472. *c.*

- 87.** Declaratory Sentences, § 578–585 (336. 1, 2. *a, b, c. n. 1, n. 2*; 336. A; 336. B); B. 313, 314, 317, 318; G. 648, 649, 650, 653–655; H. 641–645, 617–620 (522, 523. I; 524–526, 537); H-B. 533, 534. 1, 2; 589, 591, 593.

- 88.** Implied or Informal Indirect Discourse, § 592. 1, 2, 3 (340, 341); B. 323; G. 508. 3; 628, 663. 2; H. 649. I (528. 1); H-B. 535. 1. *a*; 536. *a.*

- 89.** Interrogative Sentences in Indirect Discourse, § 586, 587 (338); B. 315; G. 651; H. 642 (523. II); H-B. 537.

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- 90.** Complementary Infinitive, § 456–458 (271); B. 328; G. 423; H. 607, 608 (533); H-B. 586. *a.*

- 91.** Historical Infinitive, § 463. N. (275); B. 335; G. 647; H. 610 (536. 1); H-B. 595.

- 92.** As Object, § 459, 579, 563. *a, b* (272, 330. B); B. 329, 331, 332; G. 526–533; H. 534, 535 (414, 613, 614); H-B. 589, 587.

- 93.** As Subject or Predicate, § 452, 454 (270. 1. *a, b*; 272. R.2; 330. *a, b, c*); B. 325–327, 329, 330, 332. N.; G. 419–422, 535; H. 611, 615, 616. 1 (534. 1. N.1, N.2; 538, 539. I); H-B. 597. 1. *a*); 585, 589, 590. 1, 2.

- 94.** Tenses of the Infinitive, § 486, 584 (288, 336. A); B. 270; G. 281. 530, 531; H. 617–620 (537); H-B. 472, 593. *a*.

Locative, see Place, Expressions of.

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- 95.** § 441, 442 (267. *a, b*); B. 279; G. 260, 261; H. 558. 1, 2 (483. 1. 2, 3; 484. I); H-B. 510, 511. I.

The Participle

- 96.** General Consideration, § 488 (289); H. 636 (548); H-B. 599. *a, b, c*.

- 97.** Adjective and Predicate Uses, § 494. *a*; 495, 496 (291, 292); B. 337; G. 664 ff.; H. 637, 638 (549); H-B. 320, 604. I–7.

- 98.** Future Passive Participle (Gerundive) denoting Purpose, § 500. 4 (294. *d*); B. 337. 7. *b*, 2); G. 430; H. 622 (544. N. 2); H-B. 605. 2.

- 99.** Second Periphrastic Conjugation, § 194. *b, c*; 196, 500. 2 (129, 294. *b*); B. 115, 337. *b*. 1); G. 251; H. 237 (234); H-B. 162, 600. 3.

- 100.** Tenses of the Participle, § 489–493 (290); B. 336; G. 282; H. 640 (550); H-B. 600. 1, 2, 3, 4; 602. 1, 2.

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- 101.** Locative, § 427. 3. *a* (258. *c. 2*; *d, e*); B. 232; G. 411; H. 78. 4; 83. 4; 108 (48. 4; 51. 8; 66. 4); H-B. 449. *a*; 454. I–3.

- 102.** Place at or in which, § 426. 3; 427. 3; 428. *b, d. N. I* (258. *c, f*); B. 228; G. 385–387; H. 483, 485. 1 (425. I, II. 2); H-B. 436, 449.

- 103.** Place by, through, or over which, § 429. *a* (258. *g*); B. 218. 9; G. 389; H. 476 (420. 3); H-B. 426.

- 104.** Place from which, § 426. 1; 427. 1; 428. *b, e, f* (258. *a*); B. 229; G. 390, 391; H. 461, 462. 1, 4 (412. I, II. 1); H-B. 409, 451.

- 105.** Place to which, § 426. 2; 427. 2; 428. *b, c* (258. *b*); B. 182. 1, 2; G. 337. I–3; H. 418. 4 (380. I, II. 1); H-B. 385, 450.

- 106.** Place towards which, § 428. *a, c* (258. *b. N. 2*; *c. 2. N. I*); B. 182. 3; G. 337. 4; H. 418. 4; 462. 3 (380. 1; 412. 3. N.); H-B. 453.

- 107.** Summary of Place Relations, § 426, 427; H. 491. I, II (427, 428).

- 108.** Words Used Like Names of Towns, § 427. *a*; 429. 1, 2 (258. *c. R.*; *d, f. 1, 2*; B. 228. 1. *b*, *c*); G. 385. N. I; 388; H. 419. 1; 462. 4; 484. 1, 2 (380. II. 2. 1, 2); 412. 1; 426. 1, 2); H-B. 449. *a*; 436. *a, b*.

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- 109.** § 446, 447. 1, 2, 3 (311. I, II); B. 280; G. 257–259; H. 552–557 (485, 486); H-B. 516, 517. 1; 518, 519. 1. *a, b*.

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110. Demonstrative, § 296–298 (100–102, 195); B. 246–249; G. 305–311; H. 505–507 (450–452); H-B. 271–274, 267–270.
111. Indefinite, § 309, 310. *a*; 311, 314. 1, 2. *a* (202); B. 252; G. 313–319; H. 512–515 (455–459); H-B. 276.
112. Interrogative, § 333 (104); B. 90; G. 106; H. 511 (454); H-B. 275.
113. Personal, § 295 (194); B. 242; G. 304; H. 500 (446); H-B. 254, 255, 257.
114. Possessive, § 302. *a, c, d, e* (197); B. 243; G. 312; H. 501 (447); H-B. 254, 256, 258.
115. Reflexive, § 299. *a*; 300. 1, 2 (196); B. 244; G. 309; H. 502–504 (448, 449); H-B. 260, 262. 1, 2.
116. Relative, § 304–307. *a, b. N.; e*; 308. *a, c* (197. 5—201); B. 250, 251; G. 610 ff.; H. 510 (453); H-B. 281, 282, 284. 1–6.

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117. Pure and Relative Clauses of Purpose, § 530, 531 (317. 1, 2. *b*); B. 282; G. 543, 544. I; 545; H. 568, 590 (497); H-B. 502. 2.
118. Substantive Clauses of Purpose, § 563, 564 (317. 3; 331); B. 294–296; G. 546–550; H. 564–567, 568. 2 (498, 499); H-B. 502. 3, 4.

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119. Direct, § 330–337 (210–212); B. 162; G. 450–459, 471; H. 378–380 (351–353); H-B. 231–234.
120. Indirect, § 330. 2; 573–575. *a* (210. 2; 334); B. 300; G. 460, 467; H. 649. II. 1, 2, 3; 650. 1, 2; 651 (529. I, II. 1. N. 1, N. 3; 3. 1), 2); 4. 5); H-B. 537. *b, c, d*; 507. 3.
121. Rhetorical or Deliberative Questions, § 444 (268); B. 277; G. 465, 466; H. 559. 4 (484. V); H-B. 503, 513. I.

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Result or Consecutive Clauses

122. Pure and Relative Clauses of Result, § 537. 1, 2. *a*; 538 (319. 1, 2, R., *a*); B. 284. 1, 2; G. 552, 631; H. 570, 591 (500. I, II); H-B. 521. 2.
123. Substantive Clauses of Result, § 568–571 (332. *a*, 1, 2); B. 297; G. 553; H. 571 (501); H-B. 521. 3. *a*, *b*).

- 124.** **quīn** and **quōminus** Clauses, § 558, 559 (319. *d*; 332. *g. R.*, *N. 2*);
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 595, 596 (504, 505. I. 1; II); H-B. 502. 3. *b*); 519. 4. *b*); 521.
 1, 2, 3. *b*).
125. Relative Clauses of Characteristic or Result after **dignus**, **in-dignus**, etc., § 535. *f* (320. *f*); B. 282. 3; G. 631. 1; H. 591. 5-7
 (503. II); H-B. 513. 3.

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- 126.** General Consideration, § 438 (265); B. 272; G. 255, 256; H.
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- 127.** § 593. *a. N. 1, N. 2* (342); B. 324; G. 629, 663; H. 652 (529. II);
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Substantive Clauses introduced by **quod**

- 128.** § 572 (333); B. 299; G. 524, 525; H. 588. 3 (540. IV); H-B.
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- 129.** In **-um**, § 509 (302); B. 340; G. 435; H. 633 (546); H-B. 618.

- 130.** In **-ū**, § 510 (303); B. 340. 2; G. 436; H. 635 (547); H-B.
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- 131.** With **antequam** and **priusquam**, § 551 (327); B. 291, 292; G.
 574-577; H. 605 (520); H-B. 507. 4. *a-d*; 550. *b*; 561, 571.

- 132.** With **cum**, § 545, 546. *N. 3* (325); B. 288, 289; G. 578-585; H.
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- 133.** With **dum**, **dō nec**, and **quoad**, § 553-556 (328); B. 293; G. 571,
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- 134.** With **postquam**, **ut**, **ubi**, **simul ac**, etc., § 543. *a* (323, 324); B.
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- 135.** General Rules, § 482-484 (284-286. *R.*); B. 266, 267; G. 509 ff.;
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- 136.** Peculiarities in Tense-Sequence, § 485. *a, b, c, e, g, h* (287. *a, b, c,*
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- 137.** Time before or after an event, § 424. *f* (259. *d*); B. 357. 1; G.
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138. Time *how long* or *during which*, § 423, 424. *c* (256–259. *c*); B. 181; G. 336; H. 417 (379); H-B. 387. II.
139. Time *when* or *within which*, § 423, 424. *d, c* (256, 259. *a, c*); B. 230, 231; G. 393; H. 486, 487 (429); H-B. 439.
140. Use of Prepositions in Expressions of Time, § 424. *a, e* (256. *a*; 259. *b*); B. 181. 2; 230. 2; G. 336, 394; H. 487. 1, 2 (429. 1, 2); H-B. 439. *a*; 387. II. *a*.

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141. General Principles, § 595–597. *a* (343, 344. R. *a*); B. 348, 349; G. 671–674; H. 663–670 (559–564); H-B. 621–623.
142. Special Rules, § 598 (344. *a. 1, 2; b, c, g, j, k*); 599. *a–f* (345. *a–e*); B. 350. 1–10; G. 675–681; H. 671–680 (565–569); H-B. 624, 625. I–III.

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